The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. II NO. 146 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....18 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th June	*Arabia ..	8000	....	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	105000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
29th "	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
5th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	29th "	10th July
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6129	20th "	11th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamochida	5148	12th July	24th "
Kinfa Maru	M. Nakamura	3806	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

F. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

...h Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal ...-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore*	6875	15th July	23rd July	9th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7686	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept
City of Marseilles†	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow*	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	17th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore*	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4,500 15th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"* 5,500 10th August 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 25th June about 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2185. Fri 26th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA	5206	Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	" 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	" 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 6th Aug.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6723	C.S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6389	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	24th. Aug 1914
Macedonia	6001	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6723	C.S.Osborne R.N.R	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6868	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	635	957
Bombay to New York	842	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Services.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRESENTATION AND TABLE SILVER WARE.

We are now adding NEW STOCK in new designs in this department.

Our PRESENTATION SILVER WARE is the best SHEFFIELD and LONDON-MADE, the process of manufacture being totally distinct from the machine-spun silver which is now so largely sold. We prefer, however, to continue to build up a high-grade speciality business which, we are sure, will mean the confidence of our clients.

Our Silver Goods are made of sufficient substance to ensure thoroughly satisfactory wear without the aid of loading or any artificial method of imparting strength, and they can be safely guaranteed against breakage in ordinary use.

The MIRRORS and BRUSHES used in the manufacture of our TOILET GOODS are of the BEST QUALITY.

Whatever price is paid for any purchase, substantial value is given.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers Silversmiths, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	45,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	20,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Lisoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles		New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,975
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyilpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ... ived for 12 months and shorter perio... of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. A. STEWART,
Ag. Man...

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

DEOLALI HEALTH RESORT.—CORONATION HOTEL close to Station; sanitay situation. Best cuisne. Family accommodation. Termss moderate.

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blnthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

WANTED CANVASSERS on handsome Commission for bringing in all kind of Engraving and Rubber Stamps work. Apply to Box No. 531 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2602

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS.—Wanted Senior Assistant capable of taking charge of this department in a Calcutta Merchant's office. Must have had Home experience. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2984

WANTED for the Wesleyan Mission High School, Lucknow, a graduate or trained Intermediate to teach Mathematics to the High section. Starting salary, Rs. 65, p.m. Apply to the HEADMASTER. 2701

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2896

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR for 4 or hours daily to instruct two Parsee boys in the IV and III Stds. Must be Certificated and good Disciplinarian. Second Language French. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED one second-hand MOTOR CAR, 15 to 20 H. P., in good condition, chain drive preferred. State price and full specification. Body optional. Apply Principal of Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, C. P.

C. BIDEN,
Superintendent,
Office of Director of Public Instruction,
2601 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED—English child's nurse or hospital nurse for an infant 2½ months old, for voyage to England by mail steamer leaving July 25th next. Second class passage, etc., provided. Applicant must be a good sailor and can be released directly, if necessary, on arrival in England, will be required to come to Calcutta first.

Apply stating terms and full particulars of experience to MRS. PHILLIP NASH, 13, Harrington Mansions, Calcutta.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED A HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, unmarried, for Poona, Board and Lodge found. Apply Dr. BILLIMORIA, Grant Road. 2987

WANTED—Girl or Young Woman as Mother's Help. Must have had experience in looking after children. Good wages and home offered. Apply "S.," C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2504

WANTED: LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for Lady Dufferin Hospital Shikarpur (Sind), pay Rs. 100, plus house rent Rs. 20. Apply stating qualifications to LOCAL SECRETARY. 2990

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED.—Reliable and experienced CANVASSING AGENTS on salary or commission for a first class (British) Life Insurance Office. Also chief agencies in unrepresented parts of the Presidency offered. Apply Post Box No. 39, Bombay. 2957

A YOUNG energetic Hindoo gentleman with good Business experience wants to JOIN in PARTNERSHIP with a capital of about 10,000 Rupees in any flourishing and going concern. Apply to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2949.

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and trustworthy European or Eurasian boys as Travelling Ticket Inspectors on Examiners; also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED a B. Sc. on Rs. 70 p.m. in the Victoria High School, Barwani; applications with copies of testimonials, must reach the Undersigned, on or before the 30th June, 1914.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Barwani, C.I.
2181

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY a capable Head Mistress for the Vidyamavee Girls' High School, Mymensingh. Salary Rs. 150 with free accommodation.

Preference will be given to a graduate, trained and experienced.—Applications to be made to the INSPECTRESS of Schools, P. O. Ramna, Dacca. 2702

WANTED AGENTS and CONVASSERS to push on the sale of our various kinds of Chemicals, as also to undertake the Piece-Goods Business, in all the important cities throughout India.

Liberal Commission, salary, or both to really capable men. Apply sharp to,—

Messrs. G. S. BHARGAVA & Co.,
2879 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, a Demonstrator in Biology (Botany) on Rs. 100-5-150. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 5th July 1914. 2703

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. —WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED—A professor of History and Economics in the Provincial Educational Service on Rs. 200 per mensem for Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before the 5th July 1914. 2704

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only Undersigned those having practical experience need apply direct to the

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar.
9th June 1914 2967

A qualified Medical Officer is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh hospital. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. probation one year. Gradual promotion up to Rs. 300 p. m. Applicants should be either L.M.S. of one of the recognized Medical Colleges in India, of proved merit and ability or retired Assistant Surgeons of experience. Applications, with testimonials and particulars of age and previous service, should be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, up to 15th July 1914 2705

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE MOTOR CAR two-seated Rs. 1.500. No offers or wanted in exchange Motor Cycle with side car and cash. Apply to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2979.

FOR SALE—Al Ice Manufacturing machines of FRASER ICE FACTORY situate at Modi Bay. FIRM OFFERS are invited upto 30th June, 1914. Factory open to inspection. Apply.

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM,
200, Nagdevie Street,
2977 out of Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. N. S. U. Twin cylinder 4 H. P. MOTOR CYCLE with two spare tyres Lamp and Horn Rs. 250 or near offer. The machine is in excellent condition.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,
Hornby Road,
2960. Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for 2 gentlemen with private family at Colaba. Large bedrooms, English baths, E. L. F. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET—4th floor of Goculdas T. Girls' School Building near Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, Holi Chakla, Fort, 2994

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victorian Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of EXPERT APPRAISER in Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn in the Custom House, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650. Manchester experience preferred. Applications supported by testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

R. H. WHITTY,
Collector of Customs.
Bombay, Custom House,
18th June, 1914. 2964

THE DWARKADAS NARANDAS RAMJEE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TEN SCHOLARSHIPS, five of Rs. 12 each and five of Rs. 8 each per mensem, tenable for one year, are to be awarded every year commencing from 1st June 1914 to high caste poor and deserving Hindu students studying in Colleges and High Schools respectively. Application forms will be sent on receiving postage.

KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
2917 249-51, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day.

"That the resignation of the present Agents Messrs. Khimjee Assur & Co., be accepted an Messrs. Tricumdas Calliajee & Co., be appointed Agents for the period of 30 years from 1st July 1914 on the same terms and conditions as to commission or otherwise and with the same power's and authorities as are exereised by the present Agents and are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and that the Directors be empowered to enter in to an agreement with Messrs. Tricumdas Callianjee & Co. having regard to to clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company."

By order of the Board,
KHIMJEE ASSUR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1914. 2853

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express.
1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Barana) Dep.	7.50
20.37 "	Mutra "	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi "	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda "	23.45
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt: "	22.12
8.50 "	Lahore Cant: West "	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad "	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) "	14.54
12.49 "	Jhelum "	16.12
15.50 "	Rawalpindi "	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera "	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt "	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi "	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt: Dep:	2.11
3.27 "	Saharanpur "	23. 5
7.26 "	Ambala Cantt. † "	21. 8
		Arr. 20.45
	Kalka † Dep.	19.30
		Arr. 18.40
	Simla Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

LOST.

ON THE 18TH INSTANT, between Medows Street and Cuffe Parade, a GOLD CIGARETTE CASE with monogram "U. S."—Anyone bringing the same to the Office of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NILKANTH KRISHNARAO MODI late of Gwalior, Shanvi Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jagirdar, who resided at the time of his death at Varli in Bombay .....Deceased.

ANANDIBAI widow of NILKANTH KRISHNARAO MODI of Bombay Shanvi Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Khetwadi outside the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of her minor adopted son Krishnarao Nilkanth and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this tenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of June, 1914.
MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA ESQUIRE,
2992 Petitioner's Attorney.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURAT SWADESHI MILLS, WITH MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Surat Swadeshi and Weaving Co., Ld., (in liquidation, and with the concurrence of the National Financing and Commission, Limited, the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, pursuant to an order of the Court, put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned land and mill buildings, situate at Surat, together with all the machinery, and plant thereon.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings, standing thereon, situate at Chidia Kin in Begumpura in the City of Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat, and in the District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 43,945 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 23, Pot Nos. 1-9, and Survey No. 60, Pot Nos. 1-48, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by residences belonging to Hindus, and beyond that the Dangi Sari Road, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ladli Begum alias Begum Saheb, on or towards the East by the road leading from Delhi Gate to Surat Gate, and on or towards the West by the land known as Dada Illahi in the possession of the heirs of Nawab Saheb.

SECONDLY:—Plant, and machinery among which are:—Horizontal tandum compound non-condensing engine, 125 I.H.P. complete by Marshall, Sons and Co., donkey pumps, boiler 160 lbs. pressure by Marshall and Sons complete, grey winding machine with 300 spindles warping machines, sizing machines, drawing frames, ring frames, 334 spindles, 132 looms by Lancaster, 45 dhobies, hydraulic baling press, finishing machine, damping, folding, stamping and other machines, lathes and drilling machines, etc., etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Official Liquidator or his Attorneys, Messrs. Payne and Co., at their Office, No. 18, Esplanade Road Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at at the Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores consisting of penstocks for avoid sewers, W. I. flush tanks. safes picks axes carve baskets empty casks barrels and drums English clocks time-pieces, bicycle, galvanized pipes and fittings, empty jars, lamps of sorts, miscellaneous furniture, wooden pieces, iron, steel and wooden articles, pumps, powras, aluminium pot Chubb tin box galvanized vent shaft tubes, copper scrap, brass scrap, canvas scrap, lead scrap, leather scrap, rope, rubber scrap, W. I. tank, kerosine oil tins, Westons patent pully blocks, iron ghumellas, zinc scrap, glass scrap, galvanized buckets, wheels for hand carts, etc., etc.

The sale will be subject to the confirmation by the Municipal Commissioner.

The purchaser shall have to pay for and remove the goods within three weeks from the acceptance of the offer.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)
At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred mail phaeton in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade Colaba (sea side) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood house hold furniture rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton large sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board and dumb waiters, artistic made drawing room cabinets, rich table ornaments, Parian, Terracotta, and bronze figures, China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, large English ice box, Jost fan, organ one sweet tone cottage piano, black wood open carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cloths and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, bent wood chairs, chival glasses, table and hall lamps, copper and aluminium utensils etc., etc. The property of the Honorable Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., C.S.I, Chairman City Improvement Trust, and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK BURAIN COMODEEN STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY the 16th July, next, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagee Lohar Walji Hira and on account and risk of the mortgagor Borah Abdulally Ebrahimji by an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th November, 1912 the following:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing there on situate lying and being at Shaik Buram Comodeen Street outside the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1651 New No. 8777 Old Survey No. 2268 New Survey No. 3725 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 59 Street Nos. 79—81—83 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Shaik Buram Comodian Street, on or towards the North by the House of Dasemboo daughte of Ahmedally and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applying to Messrs. Payne & Co., attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th June, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS SHARE OF THE AGENCY, COMMISSION OF THE CHINA MILLS, LD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Office of the said Official Assigne, at High Court, Bombay, THIS DAY the 24th day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned properties viz:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right, title and interest of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Dalal, under an agreement dated the 18th day of October, 1911, and made between Pestonji Ardeshir Hormarji Nusserwanji Pestonji Wadia and Cursetji Pestonji Wadia (carrying on business under the style of P. A. Hormasji and Co.) of the one part and the said Jehangir Byramji Dalal, Sorabji Cursetji Tarachand and Framji Rustomji Wadia of the other part, to a share of the Agency Commission, payable to the secretaries, treasurers and agents of the China Mills Limited by the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HIGH-CLASS TAILORS AND BUYERS OF ENGLISH DESIGNS, WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

Ready made coats, pants, nice superior quality and of latest designs Kashmere coatings, Venetians, China-silk pieces, Neck-ties, Collars, Scotch tweeds, scents, soaps, and special designs shop furnitures, Electric fans and lights etc., etc.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Watson Annexe building at Apollo bunder the goods of the well-known tailoring shop of Mr. M. Essak.

Nice superior quality latest English designs, Kashmere for coats, pants, superior quality, Venetians, coatings, vicuna, whipcords, Scotch tweeds, surges, China-silk pieces, benches cloth, satin-drills, Zephyrs for shirts, ready-made suits, over-coats, neckties, collars, scents, soaps, holdalls, superior blankets, Evening dresses, helmets, straw hats, Scotch-mauds, special designs furnitures such as cupboards, chairs, show cases, electric lights, and fans etc. etc.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J. Suit No. 732 of 1911.

Saraswatibai, widow of Dinanath Manekji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Chotu Gajanan, minor and another ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Company, Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. Tricumdas Runchordas, the Receiver, appointed on the above suit by the Consent Decree, dated 19th July 1912, and in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said consent decree, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold Land or Ground with the building standing thereon situate at Sadashiv Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1744 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 2575, Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7819 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. D. No. 951 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Vithoba and the part of the late Pandurang Vithoba, on or towards the South by the property of Gopinath Krishnaji and others, on or towards the East by the property of Pandurang Moroba and on or towards the West by the Sadashiv Street.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title-Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, herein at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, 27TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Meadows Street, Fort, over the Cosmopolitan Bank Ld., (The Corner of Oak Lane) on the first floor all the household drawing dining and bed room, teak and black and Mahoganywood furniture of a furniture merchant who is disposing of all his stuff (on account of his going away from Bombay) consisting of dining table and chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, rich cabinets corner cabinets, single and double glass and panel door almiras, English rocking and office chairs, writing dressing and washhand tables marble top tables, tiled teapoys, hatstands, single and double iron and teakwood beds 5, 6 and 7 light gas chandelliers, iron baby cot, carpets,, sideboards, dinner waggons, book stands and book cases, towelhorses teakwood shelves, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, etc., etc.

The goods will be on view three days before the sale.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

SALE ON MONDAY, 29TH JUNE, AT 5 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODI KHANA AND NEAR THE PARSI FIRE TEMPLE.

On MONDAY, the 29th June, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company will under instructions from the owner sell the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Quit or Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Khana or Mody Street within the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 252 Sq. Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624—624 New No. 5788 Old Survey No. 9294 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2042 and 2043 and Street Nos. 80—82 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Modi Khana Street, on or towards the West partly by the Sweepers passage belonging jointly to the property herein for sale and properties adjoining to it, on the North by the property formerly of Burjorji Rustomji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Authornan of Maneckji Sett's Fire Temple.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds apply to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY AUCTIONEERS CO.

36, OLD KAZI STREET,
POST No. 3, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE SUNDAY, 28TH JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, 28th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Bombay Auctioneers Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Gymkhana Chamber, Waudby Road, 1st floor, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glassware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, wall clocks, rich engravings upholstered hall suite of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, new designed three fold drawing room screen, revolving top office table, office chairs, Jost fan, new designed double bedstead, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, easels, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. Nixon and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BOMBAY AUCTIONEERS Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1914.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.

SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS
SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS
SHE—JOSEPHINE DAVIS

BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF

THIS GREAT ARTISTE

LAST NIGHTS

THE ROMANO BROS.
THE ROMANO BROS.
THE ROMANO BROS.

THE MIGHTY PAIR.

5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
5 MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5

The Jew, the Italian, Dutchee, The Coon and
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The monsoon extended chiefly into Kashmir, North Punjab and Baluchistan.

The disturbance off Kathiawar dissipated while that at the head of the Bay is rather more marked. The temperature is high in Bihar, United Provinces and Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Gujarat, Central India East and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Orissa, North Punjab and Mysore.

A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches; Port Blavi Mergui and Kyaukpyu, one; Tavoy and Moulmein, two; Rangoon and Bassein, one and a half; Akyab, seven; False Point, three; Rawalpindi, one; Murree, two; Surat, five; Karwar, three; Parbhani, one and a half; Mercara, Mangalore and Calicut, two; Cochin and Calingapatam, one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Orissa.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.22" and Lahore 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Multan but in defect at Lahore; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north but in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and south Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0.20", Dwarka 0.42", Veraval 0.31", Rajkot 0.30", Bhavnagar-Para 3.24" and Surat 4.98". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.77", Ratnagiri 0.12", Mormugao 0.46" and Karwar 3.44". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Belgaum has had 0.46" and Hyderabad 0.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Kathiawar, south Gujarat and the north Punjab, and local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad while from the Central Provinces only light isolated showers have been reported. Rainfall has been heavy round the gulf of Cambay and has increased between Karwar and Trivendrum on the west coast but has decreased between Bombay and Mormugao. The disturbed conditions off the Kathiawar coast have disappeared.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat and some showers in the Bombay Deccan and the Punjab and possibly in Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 23th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARMA—						
Bushire;						
Do. (4th)	85.2	80.0	67	..	..	..
Jask	95.8	86.0	78	..	..	—0.05
Muskat						
Do. (2nd)	91.8	85.8	78	..	0.02	—0.13
PUNJAB—	115.3	85.6	72	..	0.21	—0.14
Multan	101.5	70.6	95	1.22	1.22	0.11
Rawalpindi;	100.6	85.1	72	0.14	0.59	—0.59
Lahore	100.6	81.6	52	..	0.95	..
Sirsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	99.0	86.8	63	..	0.87	—0.83
Delhi;						
UNITED PROVINCES—	102.6	88.2	58	..	2.75	1.48
Agra	111.1	86.3	49	..	0.98	—0.07
Mainpuri	107.6	79.0	52	..	0.69	—1.58
Jhansi;	108.4	85.7	57	..	0.55	—1.20
Cawnpore	109.2	86.3	51	..	1.00	—1.14
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;	114.9	88.2	75	..	1.19	1.11
Jacobad	95.2	85.0	82	..	0.02	—0.51
Karachi;	96.8	81.3	64	..	3.24	1.97
Ajmer						
Jaipore	103.6	81.6	57	..	1.97	0.19
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—;	95.6	78.6	97	0.20	?	
Bhuj	83.8	79.0	89	0.42	5.47	4.35
Dwarka	84.8	80.3	82	0.31	0.95	2.50
Veraval	93.2	76.3	83	0.30	2.96	0.15
Rajkot	84.7	75.4	84	3.24	5.00	1.96
Bhavnagar Para	80.9	75.2	94	4.98	13.32	—8.14
Surat	91.8	87.6	82	..	1.99	—1.34
Ahmedabad	94.4	78.4	76	..	2.41	1.54
Deesa;	93.9	75.0	73	..	1.95	—0.28
Neemuch	91.1	73.1	76	..	6.40	2.21
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	98.9	79.9	62	..	1.26	3.35
Jubbulpore	97.8	77.9	68	0.12	2.16	—1.67
Saugor;						
Hoshangabad	94.3	75.3	70	..	3.51	—0.17
Khandwa	97.2	77.5	60	..	2.67	—1.01
Akola	97.3	76.7	62	..	2.01	—2.61
Amraoti	96.6	79.3	64	..	4.80	—1.37
Nagpur	94.7	78.0	68	..	4.39	—0.72
Chanda	96.1	76.9	77	0.06	1.00	—4.53
Raipur						
KONKAN—	83.4	77.4	85	0.77	13.32	—0.27
Bombay	86.5	77.1	83	0.12	31.95	8.76
Ratnagiri	85.6	75.9	90	0.46	24.23	—0.34
Mormugao	82.7	74.4	93	3.44	24.13	—6.57
Karwar;						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	88.1	74.4	69	0.01	1.01	—1.69
Malegaon	85.4	72.8	76	..	2.04	—1.47
Ahmednagar	85.2	72.7	85	0.07	3.97	0.23
Poona	91.1	75.2	71	..	1.98	—1.89
Sholapur	88.3	72.1	70	..	0.71	—2.41
Bijapur;	75.9	67.7	90	0.46	2.49	—3.94
Belgaum;	89.6	72.1	79	0.01	4.10	—0.01
Aurangabad;	89.1	75.0	65	..	3.52	—0.21
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.4	73.2	81	0.38	1.96	—1.50
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	83.1	73.6	93	1.97	24.09	—5.79
Mangalore;	88.1	74.3	98	1.76	20.11	—8.09
Calicut;	86.8	72.7	86	1.50	18.14	—4.36
Cochin	86.3	74.7	93	0.15	8.66	1.75
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	91.3	78.0	83	0.04	2.51	—1.23
Masilipatam	92.0	77.1	63	..	0.45	—1.18
Bellary	90.5	79.5	59	..	4.56	2.15
Guddapah;	90.9	78.3	78	0.06	0.57	—0.92
Madras	86.0	66.5	85	0.01	1.08	—1.37
Bangalore	90.8	70.2	90	0.08	0.56	—0.77
Coimbator	98.8	80.8	51	..	0.59	—0.48
Trichinopoly	98.3	78.8	64	..	0.62	—0.33
Negapatam;						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd June was 29.874 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, June, 22nd 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.630inches.
Temperature of Air	80.7degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 ,,
Dew Point	77.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.912 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	180 miles.
Fall of Rain	3.35inches.
Total fall during month	13.31 ,,
Total fall during year	13.46 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th.	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
Tu	June 23	h. m 11 41	ft. in. 28 0	June 23	h. m. m 4 34	ft. in. 15 11
		11 9a	25 6		5 30a	20 0
W	24	0 18 a	28 6	24	m 5 12	15 7
		11 52a	25 10		6 20a	19 8
TH	25	0 54 a	28 9	25	m 5 50	15 5
					6 59a	19 4
F	26	m 0 35	26 0	26	m 6 28	15 6
		1 30a	28 9		7 37a	19 1
S	27	m 1 19	25 1	27	m 7 7	15 10
		2 7a	28 7		8 15a	18 10
S	28	m 2 5	26 0	28	m 7 49	16 6
		2 45a	28 2		8 57a	18 6
M	29	m 2 55	25 9	29	m 8 36	17 6
		3 25a	27 9		9 45a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 23 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h.	3m.	Sunset 7h.	19m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h.	3m.	,, 7h.	19m
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h.	3m.	,, 7h.	19m
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h.	3m.	,, 7h.	19m
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 6h.	4m.	,, 7h.	19m
,, 28 (Saturday)	,, 6h.	4m.	,, 7h.	20m
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h.	4m.	,, 7h.	20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, June 23rd 9h. 2-3m p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st, 0h. 54-5m. a.m. Perigee 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m, Apogee, 15th, 8 6h, p.m,

OIL FROM COAL.

A REPORTED GOVERNMENT PROJECT

The statement has been published in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" that the Government have had under consideration for some months past a scheme for acquiring an English coalfield and distilling oil for navy purposes from English coal. It is added that from this coalfield it is calculated that "400,000 tons per annum of excellent oil for fuel purposes can he produced" and that "the distilling process has been tried on a commercial basis."

Inquiries by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" indicated that nothing is known of the project among either coal or oil merchants in Lancashire. It appears that statements have been made several times during recent years that the Government were going to acquire coalfields, though not for oil-distilling purposes; but when direct questions have been put the official reply "Nothing in it" has been given. In the coal world generally, it was stated schemes which have for their main object the separation of oil from coal are not regarded as commercially sound. From time to time many such schemes have been put into operation, notably in Flintshire and Staffordshire, but none of them has apparently stood the test of time, thought in North Staffordshire one company has been so successful that they are now carbonising practically all their bituminous coal and making their profits out of coke, oil, and other residuals. In Scotland and some parts of England companies have been formed to work oil-bearing shales, but the industry is not an extensive one.

During the last few weeks prominence has been given in the trade press to a new low temperature process of carbonising cannel coal, by which, it is claimed, motor spirit, heavy fuel oil, and other by products can be obtained and made to realise a profit of 12s. 6d. a ton. The process of working is by distillation. By what is known as the Dil Monte installation the chief product obtained from cannel and oil shale is crude oil, the only other product being sulphate of ammonia. In the prospectus of a company recently issued it was stated that, assuming the cannel will yield in practical working 50 gallons of crude oil to the ton, it may be anticipated that a ton of the mineral will give from 14 to 15 gallons of motor spirit, from 14 to 15 gallons of oil fuel, from 52lb. to 53lb. of paraffin wax, and about 40lb. of pitch.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 22nd.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 74 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.18unchgd
Rentes 3 % .. .. 84½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.48unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot 26plus 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 26 1/16plus 3/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ..½ 13/16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £200,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 2⅞unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m/st.2 13/16unegd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2⅞unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1½unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 3,000
„ Exports to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.69plus 5
Declined owing to fears of large notices and advanced on bullish private crop Reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 11/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July.. 13.14plus 9
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.51plus 10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 3/16plus 3/16
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars . .. ..56½plus ⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		300
„ Sales of East Indian ..		50
„ Imports		2,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Freely offered easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market steady with little doing.
Mid. Americans .. .. 7.50—7
Egyptian F. G. F. 9.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.66 plus 2; Oct. 12.46plus 6
New York Official noon call July 12.68 „ 4; Oct. 12.48 „ 8
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 13.04 „ 1; Oct. 12.47 „ 6

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.11 plus 1
J.A.	7.11unchgd.
A.S.	6.97 plus 1
S.O.	6.77 „ 1
O.N.	6.68 „ 2
N.D.	6.61 „ 2
D.J.	6.59 „ 1
J.F.	6.59 „ 2
F.M.	6.60 „ 2
M.A.	6.61

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June, 22nd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July ; London sellers 37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July ; London sellers quiet 36⅜
Afloat for United Kingdom 2,880,000
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
New South Wales June ; sellers 37

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged 55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June ; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 51½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July ; Dunkirk sellers 53plus ½ quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta June-July ; London, done quiet 51/4½—1¼d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-August ; Amsterdam done quiet but steady 47⅞plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July ; Hull sellers £6/7/0—6/

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £61—¾
Copper Braziers unchanged £75½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅜

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals :—"Den of Ewine."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August ; dull 12/7½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; neglected unchgd. 11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/6¾plus¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers 9/5¾—½
Opened easier closed quiet.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August ; quiet unchanged 13/4½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value 10/0¾—¾
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value 10/1½—1¼d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged 11/5½
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value still nothing doing unchanged 11/9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July ; sellers quiet 2/9½

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day steady with a fair demand. Sheep skins sold 600,000.
Sheep skins :—
Madras prime, „ medium } a penny to two pence higher
Bombay Good, „ ordinary } half penny higher

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 23rd June 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
1 box sovs.	30,000	Marseilles.	Comptoir
94 bars Silver	1,87,500	London.	Mercantile
74 „ „	1,50,000	„	Hongkong

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 27 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady but business on both sides of the account is slack.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	..1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	..1	4
T.T. forward, August ..	..1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4 5-32
„ „ forward, July ..	..1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1	4 11-32
France 3m-s ready		169¼
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		139½
„ Shanghai		186½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London advanced 3/16 both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 and 26 1/16 respectively. The local market opened quiet but steady and has remained almost unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold ..	24	0	6
Australian bar gold ..	24	0	0
Sovereigns ..	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready ..	75	7	0
1st Settlement ..	75	8	0
2nd Settlement ..	75	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 19th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway..	31	37,707
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	35	42,583

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was recorded during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 (sellers) gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-8 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery. The rate for the 31st July delivery stood about annas four in all throughout the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 102-6 per cent. (New Issue) and a lot was placed at this rate.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a healthy tone to-day and a rise was reported in certain shares.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,085 advanced to Rs. 1,028 but closed at Rs. 1,010.

David improved to Rs. 505 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 445.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 213-12 and Crescent at Rs. 108-12.

Colaba advanved to Rs. 1,445.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 230 and Preference to Rs. 177.

A lot of Gujrat Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 965.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 81¾ and Deferred at Rs. 147.

COTTON

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co:—(Liverpool).—"Small steady market, continued long liquidation which was more easily absorbed. Crop accounts continue favourable. Later, market improved in late session on straddle buying of new crop positions on American cables, despite long liquidation, principally in July August." (New York).—"Market advanced on high temperatures in Arkansas and Oklahoma." (Crop).—"Weather Sunday and Monday over entire cotton belt fair. Weekly Government weather report predicts warm weather; light showers during the week."

Gruning:—"Market opened lower but soon advanced owing to straddle operators buying here against sales in New York."

Charles Williams:—"Crop prospects are decidedly more favourable. Weather perfect."

On Saturday the decline in the home markets continued, but telegrams to hand this morning report a reaction of 5 to 12 points in futures in the American Markets. The reaction is due to high temperatures in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Further fluctuations are likely on daily weather reports.

The local market was closed yesterday. This morning the market opened quiet but steady, the rate for fine Khamgaon Akola July being Rs. 235, and for good Broach March Rs. 289. There has been little business doing in contracts, but prices have kept steady and close rather higher all round. There was some enquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 256, the opening rate but sellers could not be found.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	219	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	226	..	..	„
Do.	215	..	..	June
Do.	216	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	224	214	..	June
Do.	224	214	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum.. ..	258	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	236	..	..	June
Do.	237	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	251	March 1915
Do.	237	..	..	June
Do.	230	..	..	July
M.G. Mettia	215	203	..	June
Do.	215	204	..	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	265	June-July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	267	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	262	„
M.G. Oompta	..	..	256	„
H.G. Mirajs	..	..	291	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	
J.J.	.15plus 4
J.A.	7.15 „ 4
A.S.	7.01 „ 4
S.O.	6.81 „ 4
O.N.	6.72 „ 4
N.D.	6.65 „ 4
D.J.	6.63 „ 4
J.F.	6.63 „ 4
F.M	6.64 „ 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 % ...	5	13	6	R T
White Delhi Sept. ..	5	13	0	„

Linseed :—The Market is steadier

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready ..	8	14	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept. ..	9	10	9	R T

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ..	8	3	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ..	9	8	0	R T

Teaseed :—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
85 % Bold White..55	8	0		
Black Kutni .. .45	8	0		
Yellow Hinganghat .. .59	0	0		

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold .. .47	8	0		
Small .. .46	8	0		

Mowraseed —The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs'	a	p	
Ready.. .. 6	10	0		

Poppyseed —The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready .. .10	15	0	R	T

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p	
Mairas ready .. .34	0	0		
Forward .. 7	0	0	R	T

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p	
Bezar .. .25	12	0		
Gamrut .. .25	0	0		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m Saturday:—

Cotton ..	11 257 Bales
Wheat ..	6,293 Ows
Linseed ..	12 11 „
Rape, Rai, etc. ..	1,095 „
Gingellyseed..	299 „
Poppyseed..	950 „
Groundnuts..	24 „
Castorseed ..	3,783 „
Rice ..	13,661 „
Myrabollams ..	1,120 „
Cottonseed ..	8,355 „
Mowraseed ..	913 „
Gram ..	2,458 „
Jowar..	8,392 „
Maize ..	Nil. „
Barley..	196 „

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN THE PUNJAB.

News has been received of the capture of a notorious gang of decoits in the Ludhina District on the night of the 13th instant. It appears that at about 8 p.m. the inhabitants of village Dhandari, on hearing the sound of shots fired, turned out to find three armed desperadoes in the act of plundering a house. The dacoits were surrounded, and a party of villagers armed with *lathis* and *gandasas*, advanced to the attack. The dacoits retired to the roof and succeeded in securing themselves in a *chaubara*, from the windows of which they could direct their fire. In doing so, however, one of them, subsequently identified as Nae Sing, who sems to have been under the influence of liquor, missed his footing and falilng to the ground broke both his legs. In the meantime the services of a Zaildar, who happened to possess a gun, were requisitioned and a detachment of police, in the charge of sub-inspector from the neighbouring thana five miles, away, arrived on the scene. By the aid of these reinforcements, a continuous fire was kept up between the two parties for some time. At last the dacoits realised that their position was hopeless, and were finally induced to surrender. Twelve villagers received wounds in the course of the struggle, and one of them, a small child, is not expected to recover. One constable also was slightly injured. The Superintendent of Police arrived on the spot at 5 a.m. to find matters brought to a successful conclusion. The prisoners have proved to be none other than the renowned Mal Singh and Ranjit Singh and a companion by name Kala Singh, who have been exploiting the province for the past year and a half. In addition to the many other feats performed by this band, Mal Singh and Ranjit Singh are wanted in two recent dacoities in the Hissar and Shahpur Districts. Their apprehension rejects great credit on the villagers and the police.

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

It is understood says "Indian Engineering" that in order to obviate the necessity of testing each order for iron and steel supplied by this Company for Government purposes the follwing arrangements have been made. The firm will in future furnish to purchasers of steel or iron a certificate signed by the Government Metallurgical Inspector, which will show the number of the heat from which the material is supplied and the results of test of that heat. Each section supplied will be stamped with the number of the heat. If the furnishing of this certificate be made a condition of purchase the separate testing of small orders will be unnecessary.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

SURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice. Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 23rd

S. S. City of Colombo	Haunaford	Liverpool May 2
S.S. Havildar	Oakeshott	Calcutta May 13

DEPARTURES.

June 23rd

S.S. Palembang	Jansen	Colombo
S.S. Singu	Paid	Rangoon

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday

S. S Toro		Montgomerry	Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer			
„	City of Paris	for	Liverpool etc.
„	Crossby	for	Baltimore
„	Ismalia	for	Calcutta etc.
„	Caboto	for	Do.
„	Devanha	for	China etc.
„	Harrovian	for	Liverpool etc
„	Leeds City	for	Hull etc

S. S. Devanha :—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Devanha, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, during her voyage experienced, light to moderate monsoon, hard squall with heavy rain, moderate westerly swell.

S. S. Caboto :—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Caboto, which arrived in harbour on Monday, from Venice, during h r voyage experienced, strong W. S. W. wind and rough sea.

S. S. Custodian :—The steamer Custodian, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool etc, during her voyage experienced strong westerly wind and heavy rain.

S. S. Harrovian :—The steamer Harrovian which arrived in harbour on Monday from Newport via Karachi, during her voyage experienced, strong S. W. wind, high sea and heavy rain.

S. S. City of Colombo :—The City Line steamer City of Colombo, 1209 tons, Captain Hannaford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on May 28, with a general cargo.

S. S. Havildar :—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Havildar, 3086 tons, Captain C. A. Oakeshott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 13, with a general cargo.

S. S. Toro :—The Wilson Line steamer Toro, 1950 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Singu :—The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Malay Maru :—The O. S. K. Company's steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Moji on the 22nd and the Saigor Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru :—The N. Y. K. Company's steamer Rangoon Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Massilia—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Suez about noon on the 21st instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday, June 23rdd, 1914

GRAD STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Kommodore	Muhlbauer	A. R. & Co
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & E Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
D & E Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. G. K
F. Lanterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Ismalia	Honeywood	MM & Co
M Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. Co
N. Daihoku Maru	Tamar	H. G. M. Ajam & Co
O Jaendra	Haedo	M. & Co.
P Neidenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co
Q Sardar	Weeks	E. M. Scostet

V. DOCK.

1 Clan Forbes	Pagan	W. & A. Z. & Co	
2 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co	
3 Jelunga	Irwin	M. M. & Co	
5 Queen Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co	
6 Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co	
8 Kagine (Tosca)	Draeger	M. M. & Co	
9 City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co	
10 & 11 Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co	
12 & 13 Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co	
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co.	
15 Roma	Coutlelo	Rubattino Line	
16 Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co.	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.
3 Upada	Le Brocq	M. & Co
4 Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
6 City of Paris	Campbells	K. N. & Co
7 Gabions	Gilthvber	A. L. S. N. Co
9 Indo Maru	Komiya	N. Y. K.
10 Lamarie	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14 Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
15 Ismail	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Rowell	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

OFFSIDE.

Q. Julio .. Foss .. M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alsiki	Fisher	Arab Steamer
Crossby	Nuttal	T. M. & Co
Caboto	Pelorini	P. S. N. Co
Custodian	Pugh	K. N. Co
City of Colombo	Haunaford	K. N. Co
Framington Court	Isaacs	K. N. & Co
Garryvale	Patterson	W. & A. G. Co
Harrovian	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co
Havildar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & C.
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Ouzle	W. & A. G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	
Linga	Cutbush	M. M & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnes	Liggett	M. M. & Co
Sarmatra	Potter	Arab Steames Ld.
Taiyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co

EXPORTS.

June 23, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 960 cwts. linseed oil cakes, R. Dorabji and Co.; 205 cwts. gum arabic, S. Khetsee; 1,000 cwts. linseed cake, K. Devchand and Co.; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

OLYMPIA (s) 223 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 17 bales wool, M. Balia; 7 bales wool, B. Hurbherum; 2 bales wool, D. Nagji; 1 bale wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 21 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,536 cwts. cotton seed cake, Bruel and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 3,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

OLYMPIA (s) 2,001 cwts. gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,299 cwts. tael seed, 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

CITY OF PARIS (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR MOSTYNDEEP.

VISIGOTH (s) 100 tons manganese ore, T. Morrisson and Co.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 109 bales sheep and goat skins, 39 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 100 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4 pots rose oil, M. Jaferbhoy; 35 cwts. colombo roots, 12 cwts. capehesiems, 8 cwts. cardomom shells, 27 cwts. bees wax, E. Sultanally; 30 cwts. cuttle fish, A. Cassam; 10 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchedina; 40 cwts. deer horns, E. Mohomed; 12 bales cow hides, 6 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 16 cwts. gandhy medicine, R. Kochkan Sons and Co.; 16 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 12 bales cow hides, K. Rahimtoola and Sons; 25 cwts. cardamoms, B. Hurbherum; 77 cwts. deer horns, 9 cwts. mother of pearl shell, N. Kassam; 16 bales goat skins, 28 bales cow hides, 4 cwts. fish maws, M. J. Joomabhai and Co.; 28 cwts. deer horns, H. A. Oomar and Son; 17 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 16,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers; 20,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 3,300 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 210 cwts. niger seed, Bauer and Krouse.

FOR ANTWERP.

CLAN MACGILLIVRAY (s) 2,344 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. crushed bones, J. Livingstone and Co.; 394 cwts. myrabolams, S. Cooverji and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 4,015 cwts. groundnut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 1,6000 bales linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1,000 bales myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 3,300 bales myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 1,600 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

NEIDENFELS (s) 135 bales cotton, 50 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers.

CHINKOA (s) 150 cwts. crushed myrabolams, Kalliandas Brothers.

CHANTALA (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, S. Syndicate; 558 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers.

FOR HULL.

CUSTODIAN (s) 2,006 cwts. cotton seed, T. Toolshidas; 61,500 cwts. cotton seed, 1,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 13,312 cwts. myrabolams, 1,002 cwts. myrabolams kernel, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, H. Magnalal; 4,760 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Andany and Co.; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, 1,018 cwts. castor seed, D. Nanji and Co.

HINDOO (s) 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Andany and Co.

HARROVIAN (s) 16,00 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

ENGENE-GROSOS (s) 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 7,000 cwts. linseed, 2,500 cwts. ground nuts, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

ENGENE-GROSOS (s) 1,600 cwts. linseed, 1,400 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

HINDOO (s) 110 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

NEIDENFELS (s) 306 bales cotton, 199 cwts. kang seed, 300 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 11 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 16 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 55 bales cotton, 3 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

NEIDENFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 225 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

ROMA (s) 50 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 920 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,250 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR VENICE.

NIPPON (s) 500 cwts. castor seed, 200 cwts. linseed, M. Somji.

FOR TRIESTE.

NIPPON (s) 55 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

GABLONZ (s) 500 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 14 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 330 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal and Co.

FOR MOJI.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 1,600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 337 cwts. fish-manure, Bessho and Co.

DEVANHA (s) 300 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 800 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 50 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 180 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 474 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,050 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 800 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

INDO-MARU (s) 3,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 2,200 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 277 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

INDO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

COLOMBO-MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

INDO-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

DEVANHA (s) 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DEVANHA (s) 600 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.; 315 bales cotton yarn, J. David; 200 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

DEVANHA (s) 237 bales cotton twist, J. David; 1,000 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David; 2,046 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. INDO-MARU from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—19 bales 7 cases yarn. 50 bales cotton goods, 1,720 bags rice, 150 bags betel nuts, 75 cases glass bangles, 1,150 cases cassia, 41 cases refined camphor, 176 bags sago, 200 bags sago flour, 192 cases preserves, 2 cases storanised oil, 47 packages gum benjamin, 210 bags damar batu, 119 cases tea, 8 cases paper, 12 cases umbrella materials.

S. S. HINDOO from Middlesborough and Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—1,700 drums disinfectant, 80 bags farina, 1,085 barrels alum, 809 drums oil, 1,747 drums linseed oil, 43 barrels, tallow, 101 bales paper, 10 casks 217 pigs 39 sheets lead, 8 casks 51 packages 2,530 kegs 413 drums 384 cases paints and colours.

S. S. BANDRA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—514 bags 161 bundles dates, 2 bags almonds, 8 bundles wool, 40 bundles 8 boxes specie, 388 bags linseed, 1 case silk goods, 58 bundles skins, 40 bundles mats, 58 bundles skins, 40 bundles mats, 58 carboys 14 cases rose water, 9 bundles rosebuds, 4 bags attari, 40 bags P. seed, 12 bags C. seed, 11 bags B. seed, 675 bags sardines, 29 bundles salted fish.

S. S. DUMRA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—12 bundles gowzaban, 8 bales cow hides, 50 bags gall, 5 bales skins, 12 bundles 1 bag attari, 60 bags raisins, 54 bags C. seed, 2 bag P. seed, 7 bundles specie, 50 cases whisky, 41 bales wool.

By Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARDEE Necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR

When you go visiting—don't have headache, and be out of sorts. Use Stearn' Headache Cure, make your ... present. Headache relieved immediate...

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 25.

Maidania, Limited; Meeting of Creditors, Grahams' Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

American India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busen Commanding.

June, 24.

418. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 25th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 26th Inst.—"C" and "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

419. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

420. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays. The first parade will be to-day Wednesday the 24th Instant.

421. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 30th Instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) O. T. HacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Turner, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battallion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-30 p.m.,

Overture ..... "Under the Austrian Eagle" ..... Wagues.
Overture ..... "The Bohemian Girl" ... Balfe.
Valse ..... "Mimi" ..... Gardner.
Selection ..... "The Chocolate Soldier" ..... Strans.
Melodie ..... "Un pen d'Amour" ..... Silesn.
Selection..... "The Girl who didn't"... Eysler.
One Step... "He'd have to get under—Get out and—get under".....Abrahams.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Anchor Line S. S. Olympia will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, to-night with the following passengers:—

To Port Said:— Lt. W. L. Clinton.
To London:—Major F. C. Lodge.
To Liverpool:—Mrs. Noble, Major E. C. B. Robinson.
To Marseilles:—Mr. J. Paya.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the twentieth birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and flags were flying on all the public buildings in honour of the event.

CLERK'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday, touching the death of Kavasji Sorabji Javeri, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was taken ill shortly after he had tea on Monday, and he admitted having taken opium because he was in debt. He was medically treated but expired in the evening. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 24th June, at 6 p.m.

A paper on. "A devil-driving Procession of the Tibetan Buddhists as seen at Darjeeling and a few thoughts suggested by it." will be read by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, 4 attacks and 4 deaths from plague 2 attacks and 2 deaths from small-pox and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. The plague attacks were reported from Tardeo (two), Dhobi Talao (one) and Middle and Lower Colaba (one). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 85, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 118 of 1912. On Monday last 1096 rats were captured by the municipal rat-catchers. Out of this total 13 were found to be plague-stricken. B Ward, contributing 5, C Ward 6 and E Ward 2. The A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

GRASS MERCHANTS AND THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On the 15th June the Grant Road Grass Merchant's Association sent a petition to the Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C.I. Railway, protesting against, the discontinuance of the practice of supplying Tarpaulins for the purposes of covering the grass till its removal from the railway yard, and submitting that the taking of this precaution had been considered by them as part and parcel of the contract for carrying their goods.

The District Traffic Superintendent replied that he was unable to supply Tarpaulins, as the practice was illegal.

On receipt of this reply, the association sent a wire to the Agent in which they stated that they would not remove their goods unless Tarpaulins were supplied to the station staff to protect their goods, that they would not be responsible for the extra rent for failing to take delivery of the goods, and that they would hold the Company responsible for any damage that might be done to the grass.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a class will be opened in the Haji Kasam's Wadi in the house of Mr. A. S. Wagh from Wednesday the 24th instant to give instructions to mothers in the work of taking care of their infants and children. The class will be conducted by Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, from 3 to 4 p.m., (S. T.)

A First Aid Class under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi Municipal Marathi School on the 4th July. This class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Mr. D. B. Mandhale.

A Home Nursing Class under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay will be opened in Girgaum, Kelewadi Municipal Marathi School, on the 4th July. This class will meet every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri.

Those who wish to join any one of the classes should send their names to the Secretaries, Social Service League, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

DIMINUTION OF RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Contrary to expectations less than an inch of rain fell in Bombay on Monday the return for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning giving the rainfall as 0.77 of an inch. The total fall from June 1st to date is 13.32 inches, against an average of 13.59. The fall registered on Monday at the Army Boat Equipment Factory, Sion, was 0.68 of an inch.

At Surat and Bhavasgar there were again heavy falls on Monday, but Ahmedabad is still waiting for rain. Since June 1st the total fall in Ahmedabad has been 1.99 inches which is 1.34 in defect. Other reports state, however, that there has been good rain in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

A message was received from the Meteorological Office, Simla, by the Port Officer yesterday stating that the disturbance off the Kathiawar coast has now apparently dissipated, and adding "Lower cautionary signal."

As a result of the rainy weather during the week-end a very old tree, one of the group of fine tamarind trees at the foot of Palli Hill, Bandra, fell on Monday. No damage was done by the fall, nor was any one injured.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MARWARI SENTENCED.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD ON TWO BOYS.

On Tuesday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Vira Prema, Chela Supa, and Bhikha Gama, three Marwaris in business at Fanaswadi, with cheating Gulamali Rajabali, a Borah boy aged 16.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai pleader appeared for the complainant, Messrs. Payne and Kanga, for the first accused, and Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defended the second and third accused.

The complaint was that the accused dishonestly induced the complainant to give three promissory notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 601 on a promise to pay Rs. 500, only Rs. 52 of the amount being actually paid. It appears that on the 9th February the complainant and his cousin, Mahomedali Ismailji, aged sixteen, accompanied Bhagwandas, a broker, to the first accused shop, to raise a loan of Rs. 500, the other accused being present. The complainant was requested by the first accused to sign the pro-notes, and the complainant's cousin to endorse them. The first accused then took the notes and handed over Rs. 50, and on the complainant remonstrating two rupees more was tendered. Mahomedali said he would take the notes away and give them back when the balance was paid. Thereupon the first accused asked the boys to call the next day when the balance would be paid. In the meantime Mahomedali's father learnt of the transaction, went to the first accused, and offered Rs. 60 for the pro-notes. The accused declined whereupon the matter was reported to the police, and the accused arrested.

The defence plea was that the first accused had advanced the complainant Rs. 250 on the 8th February. The second and third accused denied being present at the alleged transaction.

His Worship believed the complainant's story as only Rs. 52 was found on his person when the complaint was made to the police, which was within twenty-four hours of the transaction, remarking that it was not possible that the boys could have spent Rs. 500 in that time. He acquitted the second and third accused, as there was no evidence to show that they made any representation to the complainant, but convicted the first accused.

Mr. Payne requested that as this was the accused's first offence the option of a fine should be given him, and his Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The pro-notes were confiscated and the parties referred to the Civil Court for any civil liabilities.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

SHARP SENTENCE ON INDIAN SEAMEN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged a tindai named Mahomed Ahmed and a *Kalasi* named Dharmu Samsu, with selling 12,960 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 4,860, without a license, and with aiding and abetting each other.

The case for the prosecution was that on receiving information that the first accused, who was employed on board the s.s. City of Paris, was importing and selling cocaine wholesale in Bombay, the Excise officials kept an eye or him. Some days ago one Amin Raju, whose services had been engaged by Excise Inspector Kuverji Darasha, won the confidence of the first accused, who agreed to sell him the drug the next time the steamer came to Bombay. On the vessel arriving in Bombay last week, Amin saw the first accused at his place and it was arranged where and when the promised transaction should take place. On Saturday afternoon, the first accused, accompanied by the second, who also served on the same steamer, turned up at a place at Reay Road, as arranged. The two accused and Amin then went into a room, where they were watched by Superintendent Sullivan and Mr. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, and Excise Inspectors Kuverji and Chinoy from the window of an adjoining house. Amin gave the accused Rs. 540 out of the Rs. 600 that he had been given, whereupon the first accused took out a box and two bottles containing cocaine from the bundle which the second accused had been carrying. The accused further promised to bring more cocaine the next time the ship came to Bombay. Amin also got from the accused the information as to how they managed to pass the cocaine out of the docks. Their plan was, the accused said, to tie the bottles and the box round their thighs. After the transaction had taken place the three came out of the place, when the police officers pounced upon the accused and arrested them. The marked money was found on the first accused.

The first accused admitted having sold the cocaine, and said it had been given him by a Mahomedan steward on the City of Paris, who was known as "Calcuttawalla."

The second accused pleaded not guilty, saying the bundle belonged to the first accused. He did not know that it contained cocaine and he carried it because the first accused told him to carry it to a tailor's shop.

His Worship, convicting both the accused, said there was no necessity to give reasons why this class of offenders should be severely dealt with. The Courts were unanimous in their opinion as to the necessity of dealing with them severely. The only way to check the illicit importation of cocaine was to punish the sea-faring men whenever they were caught because it was they who brought the stuff, and but for their instrumentality this trade would soon come to an end. His Worship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, or in default of the fine, to six months' further imprisonment with hard labour. His Worship complimented the police and Excise officers who he said, had earned public gratitute by detecting and arresting the accused.

ILLICIT POSSESSION.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Excise Inspector Variavri charged Mohamed Hudabux with being in illicit possession of 64 gains of cocaine.

The accused was arrested on Erskine Road on Friday, and on being searched, the cocaine was found on his person. The accused said that he was given the cocaine by his master, with instructions to take it to his house.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as he had been previously convicted and fined Rs. 7—sentenced him to three months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Maganlal Damoderdas charged Sanya Gamna and Lala Jiva with the theft of a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 40.

The complainant's case was that on the 9th instant his three-year old child was playing in front of his house at Tardeo. The first accused was seen begging there at the time, and subsequently the ornament was found missing from the child's person. On receiving information from a "wagri," the police arrested the two accused, and recovered the ornament from a Marwari to whom they had sold it.

Both the accused were convicted, the first being sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second, against whom there were three previous convictions, to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held last Sunday and despite the unfavourable weather, a good morning's sport with the clays was enjoyed by those present. The heavy rain was anything but favourable to good shooting and with a gale of wind blowing the birds twisted most unexpectedly and gave anything but an easy mark for the shooters, and the scores in consequence were considerably below the average.

A 10 bird sweep was the first event for decision. A. Leeson with 8 kills as the top scorer, the second prize being taken by A. R. S. Hayne after shooting off two ties with P. B. Tonkin.

A spoon shoot followed and resulted in a tie between W. Fraser and J. Cunninghame who each with 7 kills and 1 handicap on shooting off another tie resulted, but on the third shot Cunninghame was successful.

The Winchester competition came next, 10 birds at unknown traps, A. R. S. Hayne with 6 kills and 3 handicap won, A. Leeson with 8 kills coming second.

Entries were then taken for the Kynoch Cup: A. Leeson with 8 kills was the winner, and this being fifth win, the handsome Cup presented to the Club by Messrs. Kynoch becomes his property. A. W. Noble with a total of 7 inclusive of handicap took the second prize.

A sweep was the next event, P. J. Tonkin and A. Leeson dividing the spoils.

The final event was the surprize competition, 4 birds being released simultaneously and fired at by pairs of shooters the partners being decided by lots, W. Fraser & A. W. Noble, showed to advantage and with 11 kills obtained the first prize closely followed by R. Kennedy and D. W. Johnstone with 10 kills.

BOMBAY MYSTERY.

BODY OF UNKNOWN HINDU WASHED ASHORE.

On Monday last a dead body was found on the Colwad beach at Bandra. It had evidently been washed ashore. The body was that of a full-grown, well nourished man. It was clad in a *bundi* and a coat both unbuttoned and in rags. The waist was belted with a massive five-spliced silver Kargota (waist band). There was an ornament in one of the ears set with eleven tiny pearls. Money was also found in the pockets of the coat—a ten rupee currency note and sixteen rupees in cash. Besides this there was a little silver box called a *jail*, used by Hindus in which to keep relics. From the *shendi* on the head and the clothes it was believed that the body was that of a Hindu of the Kharwa caste.

Dr. V. N. Roge, Asst. Surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination was of opinion that death was due to drowning, but under what circumstances he could not say.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE SANDHURST ROAD ESTATE.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

A letter from the Deputy Land Manager, forwarding a proposal for the division of plot No. 71, Sandhurst Road, west estate, into two parts was considered, and also an application from Mr. B. T. Desai for a lease of the western part at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard.

It was resolved to divide the plot in two parts as suggested, and accept the offer of Mr. Desai.

With reference to a letter from Government requesting to reserve plot, No. 65, Sandhurst Road; west estate, at a capital value of Rs. 40 per square yard for the Falkhand Road police accomodation scheme it was resolved to inform Government that the plot would be reserved for them on the terms mentioned in their letter, from the 29th October next.

The bodies of the late Sawbwa Hkun Kyi of Maung Nai and his widow Mahadevi Nang Sam will be interred together on Friday. Mr. Stirling, Superintendent and Political Officer of the Southern Shan States, has left Taunggyi for the installation of Hkun Sam Sawbwa, the ruler-elect of the Mong Nai States.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

B.A.C. (3) BEAT G.I.P. ATHLETIC (0).

In the above League on the Oval yesterday before a fair gathering of spectators the Bombay Athletic Association were able to register a victory of three goals without a response over the G. I. P. Athletic. The heavy shower of rain which fell earlier in the evening reduced the ground to by no means ideal football conditions, but although accurate kicking and dribbling was difficult, the game could not be described as scraggy. The B. A. C., as has been remarked before, are individually as good as any civilian team, but they have always disappointed their supporters in not being able to get together. Yesterday, however, they had a day on, and bore done on the railway men to such effect, that it was not long before the G. I. P. showed signs of being demoralised. It must have been a grave disappointment to their supporters, for after their encounter with the Bombay Gymkhana, they were expected to make a good show.

Osborne, the centre-half of the B. A. C. opened the scoring in the first half, and Henshell adding a point, the teams changed sides, with the B. A. C. leading a couple of goals, to which Rockley added a further point in the latter stages of the second period.

The B. A. C. had a couple of changes in the front line, which worked excellently. Henshell coming in at centre, Murray moved inside right, and Bruners took the position on the outside left. The defence was unchanged. Not only did the B.A.C. attack show up well in combination, but whenever the game looked as though it would "clog" in the centre, they opened out the attack.

Eagle and Redley in the G. I. P. back division, did yeoman service, but the rest of the team showed up poorly. It is in them to do better, and it is to be hoped that they will rally from the disaster.

The following were the teams:—

B. A. C.:—Bridgewater, goal; Harwood and C. Templeton, backs; Butt, Oborne and H. Templeton, halves; Higham, Murray, Henshell, Rockley and Bruners, forwards.

G. I. P. R.:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Ridley, backs; Borlase, Shenklin, and Brian, halves; Jackson, Johnson, Mowbray, Muir, MacDonald, forwards.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	1	0	3
Bombay Athletic	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
G. I. P. Ry. Atheletic	2	0	0	2	1	1	2
Grant Medicals	3	0	1	2	2	5	2
B. G. A., Bombay	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Hornets	2	0	1	1	1	6	1

SECOND DIVISION.

On the Oval the Y. M. C. A. scored an easy victory over the Rangers by three goals to nil. The teams changed sides with the Y. M. C. A. leading by two points, Cyriaco D'Souza and Dawson being the goal-getters. In the second period the Association added a further point through Menesse.

Mr. Simmonds was in charge of the whistle.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals For.	Goals Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Y. M. C. A.	3	2	1	0	5	2	4
Institute Luso-Indiano.	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Telegraph R. Club	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
Customs Athletic Club.	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
Rangers	3	0	2	1	1	9	1
G.I.P. Mechanics Inst.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division 1. Grant Medicals v Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage 5-45.

Division 11. Bombay Gymkhana "A" v Telegraphs—Marnie Lines 5-45.

A PLUCKY HOMING PIGEON.

The following typical case of a real good homing Pigeon is narrated in a Bangalow paper by Mr. A. G. Langley, R. E. He writes:—

Early in 1910 I had 6 young birds from the High Ground loft; during the annual Races, June to Sept., one of them, a blue Henstud number 41 got lost at the Haveri stage 245 miles, and was not seen or heard of again, until a few days ago, when I found her perched in the fowl house (her original home). This bird has been away nearly four years, and returned a mere skeleton. She was most likely chased of her course by a hawk, and has been roaming about ever since trying to find the right track home. It shows the indomitable pluck and perseverance displayed by these wonderful birds in their love of home.

MYSORE RACES.

OPENING DAY.

A FAVOURITES' AFTERNOON.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle".)

MYSORE, June 23.

The first day of the Mysore Races commenced in fine weather. Prior to the second race on the card a smart thunder-shower broke over the course, it, however, soon cleared off, and beyond making the going slightly on the heavy side, the rest of the proceedings did not suffer in any way.

Fields ruled large, favorites having it pretty well their own way. The Maharajah and Yuvaraj, the Dewan and all the birthday guests were present in the pavilion.

MAIDEN PLATE. 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's SANDPIPER, 8-10, Ferguson 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' CORNALLA, 8-7, Ruiz 2
Also ran:—Plumstone 8-10.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Sandpiper, 3 to 1 against Cornalla, 6 to 1 against Plumstone.
Won by two lengths—three lengths.
Time:—1 min. 6 1/5 secs.

KARANJEE PLATE. 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Rosseo's ROCOCO, 8-7, Ruiz 1
Mr. Haji Hasheem Sait's SOPHOCLES, 8-7, Crowden 2
Maharajah of Mysore's EUSTACE, 8-7, Kaikhosroo 3
Also ran:—Little Speed 8-7, Boramhill 8-7, Our Lad 8-7, Vic's Pride 8-7, Lawn Sand 8-7, Shahwood 8-7, Bambra 8-7, Dileno 8-4.
Betting:—1½ to 1 against Rococo, 3 to 1 against Vic's Pride, fives Sophocles, eights Bambra, Little Speed and Our Lad, twelves Eustace and Lawn Sand, fifteens the rest.
Won by half a length—two lengths.
Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

GRANT PLATE.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's AUBREY, 8-5, Pratt 1
Maharajah of Mysore's CHEMISE, 8-7, Bowley 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's KUTTY KENT, 6-1, Purtoo Singh 3
Also ran:—Pearl 9-0, Diadem 8-7, Delma 8-0, R. G. 6-8, Appaline 6-5.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Aubrey, 5 to 1 against Pearl, Chemise and Selina, tens Diadem and Appaline, fifteens others.
Won by a length and a half—length.

MACINTIRE PLATE. 6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s TARTANIA, 8-3, Kaikooshroo 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ROSCOMAIN, 7-13, Purtoo Singh 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RITE, 9-5, Melsom 3
Also ran:—Vitulous 8-3, Loki 7-7, Tigreel 7-7.
Betting:—Evens Rite, 3 to 1 against Tartania, sixes Vitulous, twelves others.
Won by neck—length.
Time:—1 min. 20 2/5 secs.

PONY PLATE. 5 Furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 8-7, Ferguson 1
Mr. T. Westman's MASONIC, 10-2, Murdison 2
Mr. J. Watson's MAC, 8-5, Pratt 3
Also ran:—Master Priam 9-5, Kestrell 7-12.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Masonic, 5 to 1 against Token, 6 to 1 Mac, 20 to 1 rest.
Won by 1½ length—four lengths.
Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.

SIND LAWN TENNIS.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament will be held at the Karachi Gymkhana commencing on 24th August. The events will be as follows:—

Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, Ladies and Gentlemen's Doubles.

The Tournament will be open to amateurs who are members of any recognised club, gymkhana or institute in India, Indian or European.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK V BANK OF BOMBAY.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 21 runs. The scores were:—The National Bank, 31; the Bank of Bombay, 52.

Lieutenant-Colonel Erskine, C.I.E., Political Resident and Consul-General, Baghdad, is ill with pleurisy.

It is understood that Sir Henry Burt will visit Madras Presidency in the latter part of next month.

Mr. G. F. Fell, C.S., Burma, becomes Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, vice Mr. Johnston, who proceeds on leave in the autumn.

E. K. PUNCH,

Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

E. K. Punch:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Aerated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Bear.

Price Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle

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So much in advance of other cars is the six-cylinder Rolls-Royce, that some of the most influential and important of the world's newspapers do not hesitate to style the Rolls-Royce, in effect, as incomparable. An instance:—The "Daily Express" (London) March 11th, 1914. "The Finest car in the World."

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

HURST.—At Peerbhoy Buildings, Foras Road, Byculla, at 5-30 p.m. on 23rd June 1914, Frederick William, dearly beloved husband of Florence Hurst, and Telegraph Master, Training Class Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and child and many friends. Funeral leaves 5 p.m. to-day arriving Sewree at 6 p.m. Friends please accept this the only intimation. Indian & Continental papers please copy.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 24, 1914

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORT.

Among other important recommendations which the Development Committee have suggested in the fourth chapter of their Report there is one which at once attracts attention. It has reference to the pressing need of that section of our banking and mercantile community which has necessarily to confine its business in the Fort. Recalling the beginnings of the City as the great Western entrepot of trade, we find that the Customs House, the Dockyard, the Post Office, and all the important public offices, not forgetting the Courts of Justice, had all to be located in the Fort. It was natural that it should be so, seeing that all the shipping, both foreign and indigenous, for over three-quarters of a century was accommodated in what is generally known as the Middle Ground of the harbour which, as all navigators have declared, is exceedingly well protected by Nature. Its geographical position is unique in Asia. Every vessel, after passing the Outer Light Ship has to enter that large area of water which stretches from the Sassoon Dock at Colaba to the furthest north, terminating at Mazagaon Bunder. In days of yore, prior to the era of steam vessels and the Suez Canal, all shipping, small and large, anchored in the spacious bay, known as Mody Bay. The large vessels from foreign ports were moored in deep waters, while the country craft were in the centre, stretching from Ballard Pier to the distant Carnac Bunder, and beyond as far as Mazagaon. To older residents of the past two generations the shipping presented a magnificent and picturesque appearance seldom to be seen in any other part of India, or the East. The wooden ships, whether square-rigged or otherwise, viewed at a distance, looked a vast forest of tall masts while country craft nearer the shore, nestled as it were under the protection of those giants. But the foreshore had to be protected. And it had so happened that the immediate predecessors of the British who had long occupied Bombaim, "the good bay", were obliged to protect the harbour from the sturdy pirates who were wont to make raids. Both military and naval strategy demanded that the open harbour should be circumvallated by a chain of fortifications. There were the ramparts which existed from the old dockyard, passing by what was really "Bombay Castle", behind the Town Hall, all along what is now the Mint Road, deviating then to the north-east along the line now known as the Fort Street, and turning again from the corner where now stands the Empire Building, straight on facing the westerly maidan as far as Wellington Fountain. All foreign trade was therefore necessarily centred in the area circumscribed by those old Portuguese ramparts, a single battlement of which yet remains on the east of St George's Hospital, facing the Frere Road, to proclaim the original use and to serve as a monument for the curious archaeologist. And be it remembered also that, in the beginnings of Bombay, say from 1666 to 1810, a portion of the European military force was located within the Fort, in what are called King's Barracks, the present Commissariat Store Department. "Bombay Castle" contained the Ordnance Department, till it was moved to Kirkee in the sixties or seventies of the nineteenth century. All the military staff offices were situated in Church Street extending from the present Hongkong Bank premises to the end of the premises lately occupied by Messrs Kemp & Company. The opium godowns were next to the old and now obsolete Customs House; the Post Office was next to it. The Governor's residential quarter was the "Old Secretariat," a fine building of the sixteenth century type with ample garden space. The last of the great satraps who lived there was Jonathan Duncan whose tomb lies buried in the interior of St. Thomas's Cathedral. The Cotton Green itself was where now stands the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. There still stands facing the west, the old tamarind tree under whose grateful shade dealers and brokers alike struck their bargains, cotton then being sold at 75 rupees per candy! That was not all. The few first class English firms had their places of business within this fortified area. There yet stand some fine specimens of the kind of offices and residential quarters in which Europeans then carried on their busines. The range of buildings in Forbes Street, now owned by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, formerly called "Dady Buildings" stand there to recall the greatness of the Parsi family of shipowners and merchants who traded with China and brought down argosies to the harbour. There is in Apollo Street next to the Old Secretariat, Forbes' Buildings, long owned by the great House of Messrs. Forbes & Co., who in the days of the East India Company financed for those territorial and mercantile monoplists, the Maharatta and other wars then prevailing. Later on there was the old Bank of Bombay itself located in the same old premises which we see in its entirety even now, occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers. And next door where modern builders have disfigured the old typed buildings, was the Mercantile Bank, established by the enterprise of the same Parsi gentleman who was also the pioneer of cotton spinning and weaving, Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, whose name deserves to be perpetuated in the form of a permanent memorial. For he was indeed one of the few Indians who had not a little share in the making of banking and industrial Bombay.

Such then is the early history of the Fort. The geographical position of Bombay harbour had made it inevitable that the Fort and the Fort alone should be the pulsating centre of all the trade, finance and industry of Bombay. Naturally, the middle of the Fort was reserved for residential quarters. But even in these quarters, especially in the historical Bazar Gate Street, there were once the business as well as residential places of the richest Indian bankers, including that of the last of that largest of private banking firms known as Atmaram Bhookan, but better known to the vulgar as "Kaka Parekh Pedhi." As, however, population increased, the central area grew crowded, being inhabited in one part by Parsis, in another by Hindus and in a third by Borahs and Arabs who were either pearl merchants or horse dealers. Some of the well-known streets in the Northern Fort which bear such names as "Parsi Bazar," "Borah Bazar," "Ragunath Dadaji," "Marooti or Hanooman" Lane and so on give us the history of the original residents. And those who assert that Northern Fort is only a Parsi quarter belie the facts.

But the whirlging of Time has changed the face of the whole town and island of Bombay, specially since the ramparts were pulled down and the new industrial and commercial development that was founded on the debris or debacle of the financial crisis of 1865-66. There was also a committee appointed in 1861-2 to advise Government how the growing expansion of commercial Bombay might be met in the Fort. Sir Bartle Frere was the far-sighted statesman who clearly saw the future magnificent potentiality of the city he governed and loved so much. The recommendations of that committee were generally carried out. But a new era set in with the Suez Canal and steam vessels. Mody Bay was reclaimed. But as yet they hesitated to have the wet docks in that Bay, as originally mooted in 1845 and again in 1853. So the larger inland and foreign trade, along with one of the two big lines of railways, had to gravitate in the easterly direction, where is situated Mandvi, the great seat of all inland trade. Had Mody Boy docks been taken in hand early in the sixties, Frere Road would have fringed on the eastern foreshore with a solid array of great godowns and all the navigation offices and the larger number of mercantile firms which have been established since 1870. The tide is still rolling. Indeed it would require a dozen long articles to give a glimpse of the beginnings of the commercial expansion in the Fort during the entire period of the nineteenth century. But during the closing days of that century congestion of traffic and overcrowding of population were the two great evils though somewhat unseen. The epidemic of plague in 1896 onwards made all fully alive to the sanitary regeneration of the City and, as only a subordinate factor, improved means of communications. We pass over the infructuous period which followed the institution of the Improvement Trust, whose comparative failure to discharge its fundamental duty we have already amply commented upon. The Government of Lord Willingdon has done wisely in appointing not a day sooner than necessary another committee to take stock of past progress and failures and report upon what needs to be done yet for the development of the Greater Bombay that will rise in our midst in the near future, and to point out the errors and omissions of the past fifteen years which should be made good. We have already expressed our appreciation of the way in which the whole of the Committee of Development, composed of representive men, have done their work. They have carefully and unanimously marked out the lines on the path of which cautiously but steadfastly the development of the whole City should proceed. Co-ordination and co-operation have been laid down as the first principles in this connection.

Next to the great importance of Worli as a healthy suburban area, provided the Love Grove pumping nuisance is removed or made absolutely negligible by scientific experts, the work of converting the insanitary Fort North into a healthy locality to accommodate for many years to come the mercantile, banking and industrial houses, who are hard pressed and who cannot go out of the Fort, has become a first necessity. As to its insanitary character there is the unchallengable evidence of an impartial and independent member engaged by the Plague Commission. Captain Locke's observations still stand good. The Improvement Trust has somehow neglected to improve this important quarter, which is certain to bring it when regenerated and relaid out, ample yearly financial resources from its leases as much as those of buildings and land in Hornby Road. It has pretended, but without conclusive evidence, that its cost would be very great. That is only a bugbear to frighten ignorant people. Even assuming that the cost would reach a crore of rupees the ultimate loss would be exceedingly moderate. The Trust might have well spent that crore on Northern Fort long ago and provided the needed accommodation, while vastly relieving overcrowding, instead of spending nearly two crores on so called "arterial roads," which we are right in saying might have well waited till the more pressing sanitary needs, not only of Northern Fort but Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Colaba and other areas had been well satisfied. Thus it is that the Development Committe recommend that the improvement should be taken in hand of the Northern Fort for sanitary purposes as well as for amply accommodating the growing needs of the banking and commercial community. They properly lay it down as a duty of the Improvement Trust. A street scheme for the purpose is essential. Indeed it has become more essential since the Committee has been fortified in its opinion on the subject by the fair-minded and disinterested evidence given by Mr. Mackisson, the able Executive Engineer of the Municipality. Asked point blank by the Committee whether he approved of the Corporation "addressing itself to preparing main lines of communications, etc., and that the Improvement Trust should look to the crowded insanitary areas," he categorically replied: "The operations of the Trust should in my opinion be *more directed towards the development of areas and not so much to providing main lines of communication.*" This is the authoritative answer made by Mr. Mackisson to the *non possumus* of the Improvement Trust in this direction. After such a declaration of the Development Committee we are confident that Lord Willingdon's Government will not be slow to impress on the Improvement Trust the vital necessity of the sanitary improvement of all pestilential areas, and to the greater need of at once taking in hand that of Fort North which is absolutely feasible and which in a few years would not only make the entire Fort perfectly sanitary, but render it useful to meet the needs of the banking, industrial and mercantile community, who have been the great builders of the City's prosperity during the last half a century.

Notes of the Day.

The Modification of the Budget.

One of the things that has to be allowed for in an impartial consideration of English politics is the determination of the party newspapers to take the view of any event that is likely to do most damage to the other side, regardless of the actual causes. Thus it was carefully and clearly explained in the House of Commons on Monday that the decision not to impose the full amount of the income-tax increases this year was a "reprieve and not an acquittal." Owing to the exigencies of parliamentary procedure the Government find it impossible to pay the local grants in aid of local taxation, which Mr. Lloyd George announced in his Budget, this year, and it is therefore possible to take a penny off the proposed increase in the unearned income tax. The fact that this falls in for the time being with the demands made by certain discontented Liberal members, is apparently accidental, but it is immediately seized upon by the Opposition press for the manufacture of party capital and described as "the surrender of Mr. Lloyd George to the rich Radicals." Mr. Samuel's statement that the grants have been merely postponed was so very clear and definite that it is difficult to believe that the so-called "surrender" will damage the prestige of the Government in the country to the extent predicted by the Conservative papers.

The Indian Relief Bill.

It seemed from a Reuter's telegram received a day or two ago, as though there were some danger of the Indian Relief Bill being amended in the Union Senate in such a way as to make it unacceptable to the Indian Community. However, the Bill has been read a second time without a division, after General Smuts had given the plain and sensible warning that "they could not contemplate a continuance of the policy of shooting down citizens and thereby setting distant parts of the Empire ablaze." As we have said once before, General Smuts is nothing if not thorough, and, having made up his mind to do justice to the Indian cause, he puts the crux of the matter about as plainly as any Indian could wish, giving Natal members a very blunt reminder of their responsibilities as citizens of an Empire that includes something more than South Africa. What a pity General Smuts did not take this broad and honest view of the question from the beginning!

Indians and the Bill.

The telegram which tells us of the second reading of the Bill in the Senate also quotes a letter from Mr. Gandhi disposing of the rumours of an agitation on the part of the Indian Community against the Bill. Mr. Gandhi does not consider that the Bill makes the Indian affected thereby prohibited immigrants, and General Smuts has given an assurance that the freedom of Indians, whose indentures have expired, will not be interfered with as was suggested apparently by the "South African Chronicle." Even if it were so it should be a simple matter to put that right by an amendment in Committee. There can be no question as to Mr. Gandhi's authority to speak on behalf of the Indian Community in this matter, but even if he had not spoken, it would be difficult to believe that any large number of Indians in South Africa would care to oppose the Bill. It may not be all they want, and it does not put them in the position they are entitled to occupy as citizens of the Empire. But it indicates a radical change in the attitude of the Union Government, and removes the disabilities and grievances against which they specifically agitated. The rest may come later.

The Komagata Trouble.

"The situation in connection with the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru is so serious that it may necessitate the calling out of the Militia." So says Reuter to-day. The message is alarming as well as puzzling. Have the Hindus on the vessel, who now number a little over five hundred, become so turbulent that the calling out of the Militia is considered emminent? Only yesterday it was reported that thirty Japanese marines were asked for as a guard by the Captain of the Komagata on her return voyage. If thirty Japanese are sufficient to maintain order, the necessity of calling out the Militia does not appear obvious. Again, a telegram yesterday indicated that the Canadian immigration authorities are at their wits' end how to get rid of the importunate Sikhs, and may make the Hindus' assumed turbulence an excuse to order the Komagata out of their waters. The telegram above referred to also stated that the procedure of getting rid of the vessel by force "would be too delicate to justify the attempt." But this is obviously in the nature of a *ballon d'essai*.

Turkey and Greece.

As a Reuter telegram to-day shows, Turkey is obviously doing her very best to avert a collision with Greece. Neither the former nor the latter are fully prepared for war, but the popular feeling in both countries has been recently so worked up by a bellicose press, that unless the Powers strongly set their face against the contemplated hostilities, it is to be feared that a situation may quickly be reached in which the use of force will be inevitable. When such a state of things is approached it usually happens that what is called an "unforeseen event" or an "accident" precipitates the collision. In 1899 the British Government was "surprised," though it ought not to have been, by a Boer declaration of war. In the discussion between Mr. McKinley's Government and that of Spain, concerning, Cuba, the sinking of the Maine led immediately to war. Such events, however, are not accidents, and ought not to be unforeseen. They result from the pre-existing tension of wills, and from the difficulty which each side has in putting itself exactly in the other's place.

Significant Change in U. S. Policy.

Reuter's announcement to-day that the United States has invited both Huerta's and Carranza's delegates to meet in an informal conference "in the hope of securing the pacification of Mexico" is significant as indicating the complete change that has come over the counsels of the Washington Government. The mediation Conference has proved to Mr. Wilson that the "elimination" of Huerta is impossible except by force, which, again, would not be in the least likely to tend to the pacification of the country. This fact, it is evident, has been tardily recognised by the American President, who has consequently been obliged to propose another conference in which both the Federals and the Constitutionalists are to be represented, provided, of course, Carranza consents. If he does not agree, it is to be hoped the United States will withdraw her support from a person who has not the remotest intention, as his manifesto in the American press the other day clearly shows, of giving any sort of return whatever for it. Even if the successes of the Constitutionalists should finally lead to the overthrow of Huerta, it is difficult to see how President Wilson's administration could stand aside in the capacity of spectator only. There are compelling reasons for believing that the Constitutionalists would no more succeed in governing "constitutionally" than does the present dictator.

The Best Chance of Peace.

Taking these circumstances into consideration we may reasonably infer that the best chance of peace without intervention would seem to be a union of the factions now in opposition,—a paradoxical idea, perhaps, but not an impossible contingency. Huerta has defied the United States, which, it may fairly be held, he had a right to do. So has Carranza defied the United States which, it is equally fair to hold, he has no right whatever to do considering his obligation to that Government. If, therefore, the conference now proposed by Mr. Wilson results in a peaceful combination on a basis of Mexico for the Mexicans, arriving at a plan of government that will suit all parties concerned both Mexico and the United States will go through one of the severest crises in their history.

THE INDIANS BILL.

READ SECOND TIME WITHOUT DIVISION.

GENERAL SMUTS' DEFENCE OF THE BILL.

PARLIAMENT'S "PLAIN DUTY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, June 22.

The Senate has adopted the Second Reading of the Indian Relief Bill without a division

Speakers expressed doubts as to whether it would effect a lasting solution of the Indian question. Some advocated that inducements should be given to Indians to return to their country.

Replying on behalf of the Government, General Smuts said that the contention that peace would not result should not prevent Parliament from doing its plain duty in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission. They could not contemplate a continuance of the policy of shooting down citizens, and thereby setting distant parts of the Empire ablaze.

Writing to Senator Campbell, Mr. Gandhi denies any knowledge of an agitation against the bill, expressing the belief that no responsible Indian has taken exception to it. He does not consider that the bill makes the Indians affected thereby prohibited immigrants.

Mr. Campbell has also received an assurance from General Smuts that the freedom of Indians whose indentures have expired, will not be interfered with as suggested.

S. A. CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

DEPORTATION APPLICABLE ONLY TO CONVICTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, June 23.

The Assembly, debating the Riotous Assemblies and Criminal Law Amendment Bill has reduced the penalties throughout, an amendment by Sir Thomas Smartt making deportation applicable only in the case of persons actually convicted.

The amendment was accepted by the Government.

A mass meeting outside the House burned a copy of the Bill.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

PREPARATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES AT KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The British fleet is at Kronstadt.

Great preparations are being made at Kiel to entertain the British Fleet in Kiel week

The festivities include luncheons, garden parties, balls and a regatta dinner given by the Kaiser on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

WIRELESS FOR CHINA.

TWO MILLION CONTRACT REPORTED WITH MARCONIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The "Financial News" states that it is reported that a two million sterling contract has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Marconi Company for the construction of wireless stations in China.

POSITION IN MEXICO.

AMERICA'S INVITATION TO HUERTA AND CARRANZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NIAGARA, June 23.

The United States has invited representatives of Huerta and Carranza to meet in an informal conference in the hope of securing the pacification of Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The International Postal Conference meets [illegible]ras in the middle of September. [illegible]ill be represented by Sir Stewart [illegible]and Mr. Geoffrey Clarke with Mr. [illegible] as Secretary.

BUDGET MODIFIED.

INCOME-TAX INCREASED ONLY ONE PENNY.

A REPRIEVE NOT AN ACQUITTAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

A perplexing situation arose to-day in the House of Commons with regard to the Finance Bill.

Many members contended that the local taxation clauses were outside the limits of a Money Bill, and demanded that the clauses should be dropped, or that the Bill should be withdrawn.

The Speaker suggested that the proper course was to pass supplementary resolutions making the clauses valid.

Mr. Samuel intimated that the Government would meet the views of the dissentients, and would invite the House after the Second Reading to take the Bill in two parts, firstly, new taxation, and secondly, proposals regarding local grants. Then the House would have to deal with two Finance Bills and a Revenue Bill. It would be impossible to pay the local grants this year. Consequently the increase in the income tax would only be one penny. This, however, was a reprieve, not an acquittal

Speaking on behalf of the dissentients, Mr. Holt said that he was entirely satisfied.

In reply to a request from Mr. Walter Long for a clearer statement Mr. Lloyd George explained that a penny would be taken off the proposed increase in the unearned income-tax from 1-20 to 1-40. The increase would thus be only a penny. This would make a difference of £2,576,000. The non-payment of the proposed grants would save £2,182,000. He had provided for a surplus of £250,000 in the Budget. Thus the net deficiency would amount to £144,000 but it was anticipated that the excess of actual revenue over estimated revenue from Customs would cover this.

PRESS ON THE CHANGES.

GENERAL ELECTION PREDICTED FOR AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

The Conservative papers describe the changes in the Budget as the surrender of Mr. Lloyd George to the rich Radicals.

They declare that the Coolition is angry at the damage done to the Government's prestige in the country and predict a general election for August.

The Liberal papers assert that the change in procedure is due to the Speaker's ruling. They admit that local authorities will be disappointed, but emphasise that their relief is merely postponed.

There is a movement on the Liberal side to secure the abolition of the sugar duty or a reduction in the tea duty, instead of dropping the income-tax.

Mr. Hayes Fisher has given notice of a Unionist amendment regretting that provision has not been made for grants to local authorities during the current year.

BY-ELECTION AT BRIGHTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 23.

A by-election has been necessitated at Brighton by the resignation of Mr. Gordon, the Unionist member.

The resignation of the Hon. J. E. Gordon of his seat for Brighton is not likely to lead to anything exciting in the way of a by-election. The seaside metropolis is a strongly Conservative borough and has very rarely returned a Liberal, though it did so in 1906. At the last General Election the two Unionist candidates were returned by enormous majorities, the figures of the junior Unionist member and the senior Liberal candidate being 10,757 and 6,713 respectively, while at the by-election in 1911, caused by the elevation of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the peerage, Mr. Gordon was returned unopposed. Mr. Gordon, who has now resigned, is the son of Lord Gord of Drumearn, a life peer, who was twice Lord Advocate for Scotland, first in Lord Derby's and then in Mr. Disraeli's administration. He first entered Parliament twenty years ago having sat as member for the Elgin and Nairn Shires from 1895 to 1906. It is hardly likely that the Liberals will contest the seat.

PONY CHEATING CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 23.

Mr. Dick who was charged with cheating in connection with the sale of a pony has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

MR. REDMOND'S APPEAL.

ARMS FOUND ON GHENT STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, June 22.

A parade of 3,000 Nationalist volunteers, mostly armed with rifles and wearing uniforms, was held here to-day. The men arrived in side-cars, brakes and motors, and carried green banners. Some Irish-Americans were spectators, and promised contributions.

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Redmond has telegraphed to the United Irish League in America appealing for funds to strengthen the Irish volunteers in order to enable them adequately to confront the attempt of the minority forcibly to suppress the liberties of the Irish people.

GUNS FROM GHENT.

LONDON, June 23.

A steamer from Ghent with a cargo of flax has been searched at Belfast, Martini-Enfield carbines being found concealed in bales.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 22.

The Government troops have been fighting the rebels at Karrabunar and Luchina since Saturday. The rebels drove them to-day to the river Semeni. Major Kroon has ordered a steamer to bring them to Durazzo.

THE DARDANELLES.

ORDER TO MINE COUNTERMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.

The Porte has countermanded the decision to mine the Dardanelles, and hopes of a satisfactory settlement with Greece are stronger.

STORSTAD TO BE SOLD.

ORDER OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, June 23.

The Admiralty Court has ordered the sale of the Storstad by auction.

WORLD'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

ENGLAND'S CHANCES OF WINNING DAVIS CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

The World's Lawn Tennis Championship opened at Wimbledon in sunny weather. Unusually large crowds were present. There is a representative international entry.

LATER.

To-day, Parke beat Dixon, 11—9, 6—1, 6—3. Both players showed a welcome return to form, which is considered to increase England's chances of winning the Davis Cup.

KARACHI PIECEGOODS MARKET.

UNSATISFACTORY NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The condition of the Karachi piecegoods market has for the last three weeks been unsatisfactory. Two failures have already occurred and the future is not regarded without some misgiving. Reports from Delhi also state that two small failures have occurred there.

The strain is attributed to a glut in the market and a poor demand from up-country. To add to the excess of stock now on the market, forced sales are taking place of the goods of those merchants who have been unable to take delivery of defaulting merchants.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA STOCK BROKER.

SHARE MARKET CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The calcutta share market was closed today on account of the death of Mr. A. T. Avetoom one of the oldest members of the stock exchange.

"ZEMINDAR" FORFEITURE CASE.

BOTH APPEALS REJECTED.

SUMMARY OF JUDGMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The Special bench of the Chief Court has this afternoon passed orders rejecting the first appeal in respect of the forfeiture of Rs. 2,000 as well as the second appeal in respect of the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 10,000 and the printing press in the "Zemindar" security forfeiture appeal. The first order is signed by Sir Alfred Kensington, Justices Johnston and Rattigan. In the second appeal separate judgments are given arriving at the same finding. No costs were allowed.

MR. ZAFFER ALI'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The judgment in the first appeal in respect of the forfeiture of Rs. 2,000 security gives the history of the paper from the time it was started by Zaffer Ali's father as an organ of the agricultural community.

The order points out that Zaffer Ali is a man of education and experience and mature knowledge and therefore of responsibility, who knew the probable effects of his writing and that he retained control of his paper while the appellant was acting as keeper of the press in his absence.

The judgment then deals with article by article, giving the arguments both of the prosecution and defence as to each, and finds that they came within the definition of the Press Act, as tending to excite disaffection, hatred or contempt against the Government especially the United Provinces Government.

"SPECIALLY INFLAMMATORY ARTICLES."

Two articles were specially inflammatory, one relating to the proposed demolition of the mosque, in which Sir James Meston is described as a "Mosque Breaking Lieutenant Governor" and the other referring to the Cawnpore riot in which official acts were described in highly inflammatory language.

The judgment then deals with the interpretation of the phrase "Government established by law in British India," and in this connection refers to the definition of the term "Government in the General Clauses Act" and the full bench ruling reported in the Punjab Record of 1913 which sufficiently explains the term and says that it cannot accept the contention of the appellant's Counsel.

As regards the abstracts of the other articles published by the "Zemindar" which appellant's Counsel and defined its creed, the judgment says they are irrelevant and professions of loyalty on one occasion could not nullify the probable effects of the writings on other occasions.

PREVIOUS WARNINGS GIVEN.

The judgment in the second appeal says that the three articles in respect of which orders were passed, were of a less violent character, but their general result was the same as the first, tending to create hatred and contempt against the Government. The order notes that even in the first order of confiscation, warnings were given but to no effect.

Sir Alfred Kensington cannot accept the argument of the appellant's counsel that the object of the article "Sacrifice in Ajodhya" was to effect a compromise between Hindus and Mahomedans. Its object was rather to excite hatred against the Government by imputing to it the hateful policy of "Divide and Rule."

Similarly His Lordship could not accept that the object of the second article in which Lord Crewe and the Premier were bitterly attacked for not seeing Wazir Hossein and Mahomed Ali was merely to raise subscriptions for the Muslim League. Its object rather was, as the article said, that Government was callous to the cries of 70 million Mahomedans.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The third article, referring to the four curiosities in which an attack was made on the social life of England carried, said His Lordship, the insinuation that a nation so tainted with vices and immorality was not fit to govern India. The order observed that the appellant's counsel was not correct in describing them as impressions of a newcomer for Zaffer Ali had been to England before.

His Lordship then said that under the Press Act it was not open to them to reduce the amornt of the forfeiture nor were they prepared to say whether the order of the local Govrnment confiscating Rs. 10,000 as well as the Printing Press was excessive or not. The entire order of confiscation should therefore stand.

Mr. Justice Johnston's order is a short one agreeing with the aforesaid and saying that no reduction of forfeiture was contemplated by the Press Act.

Mr. Justice Rattigan in his order agrees with the Chief Judge but says he cannot accept the argument advanced by the appellant's counsel, that barring journalistic hyperboles and mistaken language, Zaffer Ali's articles were innocuous.

His Lordship says that the articles were not those of a loyal and candid critic of Government. In his translations circulated in the House of Commons Zaffar Ali, had omitted certain strong passages. Comparing the original articles, His Lordship said that they undoubtedly came within the purview of the Press Act.

EXPENDITURE ON NEW DELHI.

BIRMINGHAM CONSULTS INDIA.

KARACHI SATISFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce having been invited by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to join Calcutta in protesting against the alleged excessive expenditure to be incurred in developing the new capital city of Delhi has decided that before making any response, it would be well to have the views of other chambers of commerce in India upon the subject.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which is one of those consulted by the Birmingham Chamber, has resolved to inform Birmingham, that the estimates so far published do not in the Karachi Chamber's opinion indicate an excessive outlay and that the Karachi Chamber do not at present feel any anxiety in this connection.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DELHI.

ESTIMATES SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

It is now announced authoritatively that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the Government of India's estimates for the construction of New Delhi.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.

TRADE AND POPULATION REPRESENT THEIR IMPORTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

Sir Alexander Mc.Robert, representing the Upper India Chamber of Commerce at the Triennial Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire has written to the various chambers in India urging the unfairness of the proposed rule that the number of delegates and votes should correspond with the strength of the membership of a chamber.

He argues that in India the numerical membership of a chamber does not accurately represent its importance. The volume of trade or the population of the area within a chamber's influence would be a truer gauge.

Sir Alexander Mc.Robert states, that it is already admitted by the Congress, that the Indian chambers will require to be specially treated, but it is for the chambers themselves to ensure that this special treatment shall be adequate.

EX-BANK MANAGER'S FRAUDS.

SENTENCED TO FURTHER TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

Babu Sidheswar Ghose, formerly managing director of the British India Bank Limited and now undergoing a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust, has again been convicted by the Joint Magistrates of Allahabad of cheating and criminal breach of trust and sentenced on three charges to one year, two years, and six months, rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The accused had appointed a young man named A. K. P. Singha as manager of the Gya branch of the bank and induced him to deliver as security Government promissory notes for Rs. 10,000 which were duly endorsed and subsequently dishonestly disposed of by the accused.

TRADE WITH SOUTHERN PERSIA.

SHIKARPUR MERCHANTS' CLAIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The Shikarpur merchants trading with south-eastern Persia have written to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce stating that their claims for losses by robbery owing to the inadequate protection of trade routes in Southern Persia still remain unsettled and they ask the Chamber to take such action as will secure an early settlement of their claims.

The Chamber who have already generously supported the Shikarpur merchants in the interests of unimpeded trade dealings between Karachi and Bunder Abbas, have resolved to make a further repre-

THE OIL CONTRACT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONSULTED.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill announced that the Government of India was consulted with regard to the contract with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade was placed in full consulation with the political officers on the spot. Also, on Admiral Slade's return from Persia he proceeded to Delhi and conferred with the officers of the Indian Government appointed by the Viceroy.

FIELD IN TURKISH TERRITORY.

LONDON, June 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the information published by an Indian newspaper that as the result of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission's discussions the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's oilfield at Chia Surkh is in Turkish territory, has been known for months.

The paper says British interests have been safeguarded in the Anglo-Turkish negotiations. On the recommendation of the British Government a concession of an oilfield in the Bagdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Company, but the Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds fifty per cent of the capital of the Turkish company and the right to appoint the President of the Board of Directors.

The Persian circles fear Russian claims for compensation in Northern Persia for the British naval oil deal.

SUCCESSOR TO JAISULMIR GADI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 23.

Sirdar Jowahar Singh, the adopted son of Sirdar Man Singh succeeds to the Jaisulmir Gadi the late chief having died without issue.

THE VICEROY'S TERM OF OFFICE.

AN ENGINEERED AGITATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the appeals to His Majesty the King through the Secretary of State to offer, and to Lord Hardinge to accept an extension of the latter's period of office as the Viceroy of India, would have more force if they had more spontaneity, but the agitation thus suddenly sprung upon the country, bears the clearest evidence of having been carefully engineered.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Mecca pilgrim ship Bahrein will sail from Karachi with pilgrims for Jeddah on July 15th.

Mr. D. W. Aikman of the Punjab P. W. D., has been posted as Chief Engineer to Burma and will take up the appointment in August next.

News of the grain elevator which the Punjab Government are erecting at Lyallpur has been received to the effect that the construction is progressing steadily and the elevator may be expected to be ready for the next wheat season.

Very little has been heard in Madras of cocaine smuggling, and the opinion that it does not exist, is practically confirmed by a reference to the Report on the sea-borne trade of this Presidency for last year. There were 58 cases of smuggling of goods, in connection with which penalties totalling Rs. 1,795 were imposed, and 33 cases of the importation and exportation of prohibited articles, the penalties in these cases amounting to Rs. 35. It is very evident that none of these were cocaine-smuggling cases, otherwise some mention would have been made of the fact. As far as can be gathered they were cases of smuggling opium and ganja, and bars of silver.

The Government of Bengal evidently anticipate that not only will motor buses become the general means of locomotion in Calcutta, but that they will be used extensively for advertisement purposes. It has accordingly drawn up a schedule of positions for the exhibition of advertisements, and order that a distinct line should be drawn between the colour of the "ads" and that of the route boards, so as not to confuse the passenger into getting into the wrong bus. Whether these and the previous regulations are an intelligent anticipation of an early influx of passenger buses remains to be seen, says the "Englishman," but it is worth pointing out that the very few double decker buses introduced have not met with any great degree of success, and it is doubtful if half a dozen plying for hire could be found [illegible]

THE IMMIGRANT IMPASSE.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

MILITIA MAY BE CALLED OUT.

MEETING OF VANCOUVER HINDUS.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPEALED TO.

KOMAGATA RECEIVES FURTHER ORDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 23.

The Dominion Government has received a telegram from Mr. Stevens, member for Vancouver, intimating that the situation in connection with the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru is so serious that it may necessitate the calling out of the militia.

Sir Robert Borden is giving the matter his personal attention.

VICTORIA, June 23.

At a meeting of eight hundred Vancouver Hindus and two hundred white sympathisers, it was urged that the Dominion Government should save the Indians from the high-handed action of the Immigration Department.

The Hindus would never forget, nor would they forgive, the authorities if the immigration situation was not remedied.

The meeting decided to send telegrams to Mr. Borden and Lord Crewe to this effect.

Meanwhile further orders have reached Yamamoto, the captain of the Komagata Maru, to return to Kobe immediately, but the problem of getting the ship away is no nearer solution.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN CANADA.

THE KOMAGATA PASSENGERS.

While the issues involved in Indian emigration to the Union of South Africa which precipitated a crisis a few months ago have not yet been settled, the problems connected with Indian immigration in Canada have assumed a serious aspect, writes Mr. Saint Nihal Singh in the "Graffic." Three hundred and seventy-five Indians have proceeded in a body to British Columbia in a Japanese steamer chartered by them. It is notworthy that the Asiatics of India should charter a steamer from the Asiatic of Japan, and that both these sets of Orientals should have immigration grievances against Canada.

These Indians have gone in a grim spirit, determined to test their rights as British subjects to enter and settle in an integral part of the British Empire. A large percentage of them belong to the soldierly clan of Sikhs, a race with a fighting record of which any nation might well be proud. Some of these Sikhs who now have gone to Canada, and other Sikhs who are already in the Dominion, have fought for the British in and out of India—on the frontier of Afghanistan, in Tibet, in China and Somaliland. There is not one amongst these Sikh immigrants who cannot claim that someone near and dear to him has shed his blood for the Empire. The grimness of the situation lies in the fact that these men bought their rights as British subjects with their life-blood, and that such rights are not theirs as a matter of concession.

Despite the claims entitling the Sikhs—who form the majority of Indian emigrants to the Dominion—to kind treatment from Canada, the Sikhs have been most inhospitably received in British Columbia. Efforts have been made to keep them from obtaining employment, to intimidate them and discourage them by devious means, to blacken their character, and to compromise them in the eyes of the world. Legislative and executive action has been taken to keep them out of the Province. These measures have not openly and definitely prohibited Indian immigration. One of them has merely laid down the law that unless immigrants come to British Columbia on through tickets from their native land and without trans-shipment en route they shall not be allowed to enter. Since no steamship line plies direct between any Indian port and Canada, this has been tantamount to prohibition. Indeed, so effective has this ruling been that even the wives of Indian settlers in British Columbia have been debarred from joining their husbands.

While the authorities have prevented Indians from having their wives with them, reports have been spread broadcast in British Columbia that the Hindus—as all Indians in Canada are indiscriminately called—are immoral. Another provision which has been used to debar Indians from Canada is an order from the Executive Council in Ottawa prohibiting the entry of artisans in British Columbia for a term of months which has recently been lengthened. These indirect measures have been successful in excluding Indians without subjecting the Canadian authorities to the criticism which open, but no more effective, action would have provoked.

The body of Indians which has just proceeded to Canada in the steamship Komagata Maru is a protest against this Canadian policy of dealing with Indian immigrants in an indirect manner. The ship sailed from India. It does not carry artisans or craftsmen, but farm labourers. It does not belong to an ordinary steamship line, and, therefore is not liable to be compelled to carry back the Indians to India.

From a long and patient inquiry on the subject personally conducted in Canada, I am of the belief that the Sikh settlers in British Columbia have been subjected to hostility through no fault of their own, but simply because they came when British Columbians were in an angry mood towards the Japanese and Chinese immigrants. Being Orientals, the Indians were at once denounced as being as undesirable as the Japanese and Chinese, and the fact that Indians were British subjects was lost sight of. From an Imperial point of view the incident must be deplored by all well-wishers of the Empire. A provocative policy assumed by Canada is bound to feed the flames of sedition in India.

[The photographs are reproduced from the "Graphic."]

"MERELY CATSPAWS."

THE CALCUTTA PRIVATE DETECTIVE CASE.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings in the Calcutta High Court on Friday before Justices Sharfuddin and Tennon in connection with the petition to set aside the conviction of Messrs. Burress and Gill:—

Mr. Ashgur, for the petitioners said:—This is a case in which two young men Burress and Gill have been convicted under section 369 for the theft of certain papers coupled with section 114. Shortly the case is this that the complainant Martini has got what he calls a detective Bureau somewhere in Dhurrumtolla Street.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Private?

Mr. Ashgur: Yes; and what he does is, he takes up cases and gathers evidence and brings these cases to a head and then he is supposed to instruct Solicitors after which the case is brought to the Original Side of the High Court—I mean Divorce cases, and they are fought out.

Of these two men Burress was appointed in March 1914 and Gill on the 13th April, 1914.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Appointed as what?

Mr. Ashgur: Appointed as assistants to help Martini in his detective work. What happened is, that these people were told that there was a very lucrative business and they would have to start on small salaries but ultimately they would get large amounts of monthly salary about Rs. 300 or 400. Gill who knew the wife of Martini fell in with his views and started work. After they had taken these appointments they found in fact that it was all a bogus concern; that Martini used to go out for drives and come home and have false statements recorded by these men and in this way he used to draw money from clients and after he had exhausted the funds of one client he would communicate with the other party and try and extort money. What happened in this particular instance was this, Mr. Strong instructed Martini to shadow Mrs. Strong his wife.

"A MADE-UP STORY."

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Was Strong the complainant?

Mr. Ashgur: No, he is his client—his constituent. Martini is the complainant. He instructed Martini to shadow his wife. He had some suspicion regarding Hughman a respectable citizen of this town. He asked Martini to take up his case. What Martini does is he gets these two boys to go along with him from place to place and it is alleged that certain statements were recorded of witnesses, statements that they had seen Hughman here and Hughman there and that they shadowed him from one place to another.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: As a made-up story?

Mr. Ashgur: Yes. These things were recorded and Strong used to be told "your case is progressing magnificently" and so on. Then what happened is, somehow or other he could not draw any more money from Strong and Martini told Burress "you had better approach Hughman and tell him that we have got a great deal of evidence against you" and he told him to see what he would say. If they could make money out of him so much the better. Burress did not do it. Gill who was appointed recently and did not know the tricks of the trade was asked to approach Hughman. Gill came and saw Hughman and told him that they had evidence against him. Hughman said:—"I don't believe you, show me the papers and then I will believe you." Burress and Gill then met Mr. Hughman at the Palace Hotel and Burress showed some telegrams from Strong and some papers which were a set of hopeless concoctions. They were dictated by Martini and written out by Gill in the office itself. Hughman saw these papers and he naturally concluded that this was a regular system of blackmail and he refused to part with the documents. He said:—"I must place the documents before my Solicitors at once." Then these two boys were rather frightened and in the natural course of events they entreated Hughman to forgive them. Hughman said the best course would be to make a clean breast of the whole thing. "Go and tell Strong that you boys have got into a den of thieves and these people are trying to blackmail you and that in point of fact this evidence which was recorded in the office is all concocted." Thereupon Hughman gave the boys a cheque for Rs. 100 and he said "go to Chandbally and make a clean breast of the whole thing." I want your Lordships to bear in mind the cheque. That night was the memorable night of the hailstorm and they could not proceed that night; apart from the fact of their having a cheque they could not do it.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Cheque in whose favour?

Mr. Ashgur: One of the boys—Gill.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Why was this money given?

Mr. Ashgur: To enable him to go to Strong at Chandbally and tell him that the story was concocted. The expenses would come up to about Rs. 85 or 95.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Where is Chandbally?

Mr. Ashgur: Somewhere close to Cuttack on the sea-side.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: This cheque was given as passage money to go to Strong and tell him.

STRONG'S SUSPICIONS.

Mr. Ashgur: Yes, that the story was concocted. It rained that night and they could not start. The next day they sent a telegram. That was on the 28th, to the effect that the evidence recorded against Hughman was all false.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Who sent the telegram?

Mr. Ashgur: Mr. Gill.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: To Strong?

Mr. Ashgur: Yes. They sent a telegram telling him it was false and they said: "If you like you can find out for yourself but don't tell Martini." Strong was suspicious about the matter and did not apparently take the message as a genuine one and accordingly he sent a telegram to Martini on the 29th. When on the 29th Martini came to know that the bubble had burst and he was found out the boys having made a clean breast of it, he starts this case of theft against Gill only. He says: "when I hunted for the papers I could not find them." He wanted to make a scapegoat of one of the two boys. On the 29th when he got the telegram he is alleged to be hunting for some papers and documents. Martini then meets Burress and causes Burress to make a statement and with that statement he goes the next day to the police and charges Gill.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: What is the statement made by Burress?

Mr. Ashgur; That he saw Gill taking away some sheets of paper; and Martini also charged Gill with the theft of five currency notes and some telegrams and a letter. He does not give any value.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Does he give the numbers of the notes?

Mr. Ashgur: No, they were ten rupee notes. That story of the ten rupee notes was disbelieved and no charge of theft was entered by the police.

On the 30th Burress was not arrested. What happened was this. Inspector Atkinson from the evidence arrested Gill. Martini having got him arrested told Gill in the presence of Athinson that if he would make a statement according to his direction he would not prosecute him. The story of the defence is that they were merely catspaws in the hands of Martini and inexperienced as they were, were misled and made to do these things. Up to the 30th Burress was not arrested. The next day I see from the chalan that Burress was arrested on suspicion. Probably he refused to make any further statement and he was arrested in consequence.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: You appear for Burress?

Mr. Ashgur: For Gill and Burress both.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Is Burress a European name?

Ashgur: I think it is Assamese. One is an Eurasian lad and probably the other is also.

Then Burress was arrested and they were taken up before Captain Wodehouse and he found the statement of Rs. 50 to be false. Hughman was examined in the case and for no rhyme or reason his statement was disbelieved.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Was there any warrant against Burress?

Mr. Ashgur: No; the next day he was arrested in the house.

Mr. Justice Teunon: Was Martini examined in the case?

Mr. Ashgur: No. He produced the papers. Hughman was examined. He is a respectable citizen of this town and for no rhyme or reason his statement was disbelieved. He said these boys told him that they had evidence against him. He refused to believe them unless they brought the papers and when he saw the papers he said this was a regular system of blackmail and he refused to part with them saying that he would take them to his Solicitors. Against Gill a process was issued under Section 411. They said that they were asked by Martini to make false reports and give spicy incidents and they were told that their pay would be held back if they did not.

Mr. Justice Teunon: So far as these two accused are concerned the only question is whether they took the papers with or without the consent of Martini.

Mr. Ashgur: That is one. Your lordship will see from the grounds I make out another. However innocently they joined Martini it is apparent there was a conspiracy to blackmail Hughman.

Mr. Justice Teunon: We are not concerned with that at present.

NO CORROBORATION.

Mr. Ashgur: Quite so. The sole question in this case is whether these papers were removed from Martini's office with his consent or without.

Your Lordship will see there is no evidence to corroborate the complainant except the evidence of Ryan. Ryan is supposed to have accompanied them to the Hotel. Hughman was asked if he knew Ryan and he said: "I have never seen Ryan nor have I paid anything to him."

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: What is your application?

Mr. Ashgur: On the last day when they were addressing a letter was put in purporting to be written by Strong on the 13th. The letter was not put in by the prosecution at the time it was going on but only at the last moment.

Mr. Justice Teunon: Was Mr. Strong examined?

Mr. Ashgur: No, nor have the witnesses who purported to make this statetment been examined.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: What is your present application?

Mr. Ashgur: My present application is to quash the proceedings against conviction, to set aside the conviction of Burress and Gill. I was telling your Lordships about Mr. Ryan. He is a man whom Mr. Hughman had never seen in his life. Your Lordships will see that Ryan in cross-examination has to admit that. I understand that Ryan made some sort of statement to the police. Here in Calcutta Martini is allowed to carry on a nefarious trade in the face of the statements of these two men. They admit that they were in fault but they did nothing except take the papers to Mr. Hughman under the direction of Martini and they made a clean breast of it. I submit that cannot amount to a dishonest intention. If I am at fault I have made a clean breast of it and I intend to turn over a new leaf. What more can I do than to make a clean breast of it.

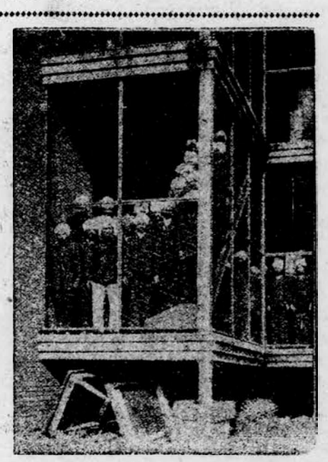
Mr. Jutice Teunon: What is the age of the accused?

Mr. Ashgur: 20 and the other is 22 or 23.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Let the record be sent for and a rule issue on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on the petitioners should not be set aside. The record is sent for so that we may consider the evidence. Bail may be allowed to the satisfaction of the Magistrate.

Teja Singh, Sikh leader in Canada.

One of the four Hindu Women in Canada.



Sikhs in the Detention Shed at Victoria.

BUSINESS BRAINS.

COMMERCIAL CAREERS FOR UNIVERSITY MEN.

Lord Lytton presided at Cambridge at the inaugural meeting of the Public School Careers Association, which he called a Labour Exchange of a higher class. The origin of the association is rather picturesque. Several educationists met in Murren last winter and watched the Alpine sports; it was Lord Lytton who suggested that if public school and university men could get together a perfect organisation for giving delightful winter holidays they could just as easily make an association that would get remunerative employment for the same class of men and women. He suggested it to Mr. Munford, principal of Kensington College, who took it up very willingly. The result was the formation of this special association.

No public school or university man is perfectly qualified to enter the commercial world, and something is wanted beyond character; this is certainly given by education. If a house must be built it must not only have foundations but also a wall that corresponds to university education. After the wall has been erected a roof must follow, and the true roof can only be put on top of university education by a business training. Such a training is now given at Kensington College, which enables well-educated young people to pass the examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, and eventually links together university training, the work of the chamber of commerce, and the arrangement of a future career.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR 'VARSITY MEN.

Mr. Munford announced that already he could absolutely guarantee a career to every well-educated student who came to him; indeed, he had at present and during the last few years offers of nearly four really good appointments in the commercial world for each student to select from.

Sir Francis Fleming, who followed Mr. Munford, impressed the crowd of students who had come to the meeting rather more than the former speakers, for it must be acknowledged that the Cambridge undergraduate is fonder of fun than of serious thought as to his future. For the first hour of the meeting they were distinctly frivolous. A little later they began to listen, and when the distinguished old servant of the Empire spoke they seemed to realise that it might after all be worth while trying to learn something about commerce. He finished with a magnificent peroration which roused the enthusiasm of the students.

Lord Lytton followed it up by pointing out that it had often happened to University men that they found at the end of their college work that they really were not fitted for any special walk in life. To such he would recommend a course of training at Kensington College, which would at any rate give them the absolute certainty of remunerative employment.

Sikhs at Divine Service in their temple at Victoria.

FOG GUNS FIRED BY WIRELESS.

NEW MARCONI BOON TO SHIPPING.

Almost ever since the introduction of Marconi telegraphy for the communication of messages without the intervention of wires, inventors have been trying to use the electric waves employed for this purpose to control and direct machinery at a distance.

Very little, as the current issue of the "Wireless World" poinss out, has come of many brilliantly heralded inventions concerning "wireles" torpedoes and "wireless" airships, but as the results of steady research which has been going on quietly in the works of the Marconi Company distant control by wireless has become an accomplished fact.

Long ago it was decided that for the safety of ships at sea passing near certain parts of our coast it was desirable to instal fog signals on isolated beacons, these signals to be sounded at intervals of 30 seconds or so whenever the weather conditions rendered such warnings necessary.

The need of some such signals was particularly felt by the Clyde Lighthouse Trust, and the automatic gas gun, jointly developed and produced by Messars. D. and C. Stevenson, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. W. Mayer and Sons, of Glasgow, provided the trust with exactly what was needed—a very powerful and regular fog signal, which could be left unattended for months on end.

There are already six of these guns installed at different spots in Scotland, and one has been sent to America. Once this gun is started it will continue to feed and fire itself—at its proper intervals—until its fuel is exhausted—after several weeks.

To leave it in continual action in all weathers was obviously an extremely wasteful and undesirable proceeding. It was here that "wireless" stepped in. The matter was taken up by the Marconi Company at the suggestion of Messrs. Stevenson.

The research department set to work, and in a comparatively short time had patented and prepared for demonstration an apparatus which fulfilled all requirements. A month or so later a trial was arranged, under working conditions, of the first model. The apparatus, combined with the acetylene gun, was put out on an exposed pier, the transmitting plant was left in the hands of men who had never had anything to do with "wireless" apparatus before, and the trial was continued until the authorities were so tired of the monotony of the unvarying success that they agreed to terminate it—after a period of six weeks.

The wireless apparatus is able to turn "on" and "off" the gas valve of the acetylene gun, and thus it is only fired when there is actually fog.

Two sets are now working on the Clyde—one at Roseneath Patch and the other at Fort Matilda. Others are to be installed So large a field is open to this application of the Marconi wireless control that the Marconi Company is designing sets suitable for greater distances.

The invention has an important bearing on the safety of railway trains. The installation of a "receiving" set on every train, with its corresponding "transmitter" at the various signalboxes, would enable any signalman to control the trains on his section in such a way that he could remedy any mistake—whether made by himself and perceived too late, or made by the driver and observed by the signalman, and thus prevent the terrible results which too often follow the slightest derangement in the intricate machinery of train organisation.

"LIKE COWARDS".

CORONER CENSURES TWO GERMAN BOATING-MEN.

Strong allegations against two Germans were made at an inquest at Twickenham on June 3 on Winifred Elsie Clifford, aged 17, of Lebanon-park-mansions, Twickenham, who was drowned in the river Thames, off Eel Pie Island, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Miss Elsie Cooper, of High-street, Mortlake, said she, Miss Clifford, and two Germans, Edgar Brunzell and Max Woolf, were in a punt when another boat approached. At that moment a scull was raised which struck Brunzell on the forehead, rendering him somewhat dazed. The scull then knocked her into the river, and it must also have struck Miss Clifford, as she, too, fell overboard. Witness was rescued by Mr. John Hards, who was passing in another boat, but, she added, the Germans did not make any attempt to help her.

Brunzell and Woolf gave the explanation that they could swim slightly, and had but a little knowledge of punting. They lost their heads, they said, on seeing the ladies fall into the water.

The coroner (Mr. Reginald Kemp) said it appeared to him that the German gentlemen were afraid of wetting their clothes.

Addressing them, the coroner said, "You behaved like a couple of cowards. All you seemed to have done was to go to the police after the accident had happened." The police had done their best to find out who was the occupant of the boat which came in contact with the skiff, but he had not had the manliness to come forward. The Germans, he added, were very poor specimens of what plucky men should be. Mr. Hards, however, was deserving of every commendation, and he would bring his action to the notice of the Royal Humane Society.

In returning a verdict of accidental drowning the jury added: "We think it is a pity that these gentlemen should h taken out these girls, well knowing that were not in the position to save them i accident happened, and regret they did attempt some rescue."

EGYPTIAN PRINCESS'S MARRIAGE STORY.

At Woodbridge (Suffolk) Petty Sessions on June 2 Princess Seham Yousry, St. Luke's road, Bagswater, was charged, on remand, with using threats towards Major W. E. Connolly at Hasketon. Mr Austin Farleigh prosecuted, and just asked for further summonses for assault and malicious damage in order that a deportation order might be asked for. Major Connolly said that he has known the defendent at Cairo, where he last saw her in 1910. On June 1 the defendent came to his house at Haskelton, and he asked her in Arabic what she was doing there. She repleied: "At last I have found you, I am your wife and have two children." These statements were untrue. She attempted to shake him, and he ordered her out of the house. She retorted that she would not go until she had taken his and his wife's lives. He sent for the police, and then, with his wife, went out of the house. The defendent hit both of them with her shoe. When the constable arrived the defendent said: "If there is any charge to prefer against me do so, and I will defend it." The constable persuaded her to go away, but later she again came to his house, and further asaulted him with a whip. This conduct and the threats were one of a series. In answer to the defendant, he denied that he had maried her by Egyptian law. The defendant admitted the assault but contended that she was properly married to the prosecutor in 1907 at the Government House, Cairo, and she had travelled in many parts of the world to find him. The bench, in the case of using threats, found the Princess guilty, and bound her over to keep the peace for twelve months. In the cases of assault and malicious damage she was found guilty, but discharged. The decision was received with applause by a crowded Court and the prosecutor was the subject of a hostile demonstration.

The Committee of the Bombay Cha of Commerce have decided that Satu the 20th June, should be regarded as a Weather Working Day of Vessels i Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Doc

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

DURBAR AND PARADE AT POONA.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 22.

The following were the First Class Sirdars who attended the Durbar:—Meherban Gandgadharrao Luxman Bapu Sahib, Swami of Chafal, Meherban Shivajirao Anna Sahib Bhosle, of Satara, Meherban His Highness Shanker Rao Chimnaji Rao Sahib Pant Sachiv of Bhor, Meherban Ram Rao Amrut Rao Aba Sahib Dafale, Chief of Jat, Meherban Abdul Majid Khan Delerjang Bchadur, Nawab of Sawnur, Meherban Chintaman Rao Dhondi Rao Appa Sahib Pathwardan, Chief of Sangle, Meherban Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh Bala Sahib Pathwardan, Chitf Miraj (Senior), Meherban Madurao Harihar Babasahib Pathwardan, Chief of Miraj (Junior), Meherban Sir Persharamrao Ramchandra Bhausahib, Chief of Jamkhandi, Meherban the Hon. Balchandra Rao Chintamanrao Annasahib Pathwardan, Chief of Kurundwad, Meherban Madhurao Gunpatrao Bahusahib Pathwardan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior), Meherban Venaikrao HariharRao Rao Nanasahib Pathwardan, Chief of Kurundwad (Junior), Meherban Narayenrao Govind Babasahib Ghorpade, Jahagirdar of Inchal Kranji, Meherban Khanderao Baburao Abbasahib Dhabade, Talegaon Dada, Meherban Sadashivrao Mahadurao Abbasahib Purandhare, Meherban Trimbakrao Ram Nanasahib Purandhare, Meherben Ganpatrao Dhamodhar Balasahib Panse, Meherban Shambusingh Amarsingh Jadharao, Rajah of Malegaon, Meherban Ganpatrao Madhurao Abbasahib Vinchoorker, Meherban Coopaswamy Vijayarangam Dadasahib Moodliar, Meherban Balaji Madhurao Nanasahib Peadanvis, Meherban Rajabahadur Ragujirao Sahib Bhosle, Rajah of Deur, Meherban Venaikrao Dundiraj Babasahib Bivalkar, Meherban Nawroji Puddumji Seth, C.I.E., Poona, Meherban Ramrao Krishna Balasahib Vinchookar, Meherban Raobahdur Yeshwantrao Trimbakrao Kakasahib Mirikar, Meherban Dastoor Khaikoobad Adarbhad Nausharwan, High Priest of the Parsees, Meherban Vishwanath Khanderao Dajisahib Raste, Meherban Bhimrao Nagojirao Bahusahib Pathankar of Kholapur, Meherban Parashramrao Krishnarao Raosahib Divakar, and Meherban Dastur Pheroj Hoshang.

Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, in continuation of his address to those present at the Durbar said:—

In 1879 the high honour of a companionship of the exalted order of the Indian Empire was conferred on him in open Darbar by Sir Richard Meade. And in 1912 a fitting crown to a great and meritorious career he was created a first Class Sardar of the Deccan and thus took his place in the highest rank of the aristocracy of this province.

In the second class we have to deplore the death of Zabera Khan Wd. Karim Khan a connection of the Nawab of Savanur. The distinguished family to which the deceased Sardar belonged was founded by one Behlol Khan, a Mayanna Pathan. Originally in the service of the Moghul Shahjehan, he exchanged it first for that of the King of Ahmednagar and that again for the service of the Adilshahi King of Bijapur. At the Court and in the public service of Bijapur Behlol Khan played a conspicuous and on the whole successful part and left to his successors a compact and wealthy state. In the troubles that followed the mishap of the Moghul Empire the Savnur Nawabs managed to hold their own. But the rise of Haider Ali and the ambitious designs of Sultan Tipu were fatal to the greatness of Savnur. And the kingdom which once could defy successfully the Hindu Government of ore has now dwindled to a Jahagir villages.

ccessor has yet been appointed deceased Sardar's place. But member of the same family Abdul atkhan Wd. Abdullakhan was d a Sardar of the 3rd Class on h December, 1913.

The only casualty in the 3rd Class of Sardars is that of Sardar Apparayacharya Ram Keshavacharya. He held in Inam in the village of Agarkhed and other lands of which the revenues amounted to Rs. 6,000. This village was bestowed on the family by the Peshwa Government in consideration of the purity, zeal and learning of its members. So high indeed did the Peshwas consider the Inamdars of Agarkhed that they bestowed on them in addition to the grant of land the title of Vidwanancha Adys or "pre-eminent among the learned."

It will now be my pleasant duty to bestow a dress's honour on the Chief of Jath, Feroz Hoshang, and Sardar Abdul Dawalatkhan wd. Abdullakhan. But before doing so, I wish to thank you all Chiefs, Sardars and Gentlemen for having assembled here to-day. By doing so you disclose your wish to honour His Majesty the King Emperor, and you testify your loyalty to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

THE BIRTHDAY PARADE AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 22.

Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday brated in Poona on Sunday morning egal splendour. To begin with as the Ceremonial Parade at nine in the morning, and although the edict from Simla altered somewhat l procedure the Parade was full of ence. A phenomenal crowd turned itness it, and charming weather fav- great military demonstration, General Aitken, commanding the Poona Brigade, with his staff, was at the head of the troops who were drawn up in two lines facing the Empress Gardens, when General Fry, commanding the VI. (Poona) Division and the Divisional Staff arrived. Meanwhile, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were picketed on the ground on two sides of the flagstaff, and hundreds of school children swarmed on to the grand stand and in other directions, carrying miniature Union Jacks, The troops were drawn up as follows:—

First Line:—A battery, R.F.A., on the Sholapur Road, 2nd Dorsets, 2nd Cameron Highlanders, 105th Maharattas, 117th Maharattas, 20th Infantry and 48th Pioneers.

Second line:—Divisional troops under Lieut.-Col. E. S. Cleeve, R.F.A., consisting of the 29th Lancers, 5th Brigade, R. F. A. (less one battery), 6th Ammunition Column and 3rd Sappers and Miners.

They all looked spick and span, and did credit to His Majesty's Arms in India. His Excellency the Governor rode on to the ground in state precisely at nine o'clock, preceded by Capt. Goldie, Military Secretary, and the A.D.C.'s, and escorted by the Bodyguard. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon also drove up in state, accompanied by Miss Egerton, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, and Capt. Lucas, R.A.M.S.

The Government House party took up a position near the Flagstaff, and as they did so the Union Jack was unfurled and saluted by the troops, the battery on the Sholapur road fired a Royal Salute the Infantry rattled out a feu-de joie, and the massed bands in rear of the centre of the formation played "God Save the King" in bars. Ringing cheers by the troops for His Majesty ended the Parade proper.

During this time, His Excellency and Staff remained dismounted, and as the central figure among a host of brilliant soldiery, Lord Willingdon could not have been mistaken in the striking uniform of the Sussex Yeomanry, of which he is the distinguished Colonel.

His Excellency next stepped to the front in company with General Fry and General Aitken, and their respective staffs, and the following N. C. O.'s were presented to him individually to receive Good Conduct and Long Service medals:—

Colr. Sergt. Fowler Roy, M. Rifles.
Arm. Sgt. Less, Cameron Highlanders.
Clr. Sgt. Maj. E. Bellis, R.E.
Qr. M. S. Instr., Saneeth, R.E.
Sub. Pashuti Nicri, 3rd Sappers and Miners, received the war medal, and Lce. Naiks Nagoji Bedar, Krishnaji Bedar, Narayen Bedar, and Hav. Babu Madar the good conduct and long service medals. With each of the recipients, His Excellency shook hands, and each of them he heartily congratulated.

Subsequently His Excellency, the two Generals, and Staffs re-mounted, and the Union Jack which had been lowered, was again hoisted and unfurled, when the march-past of the troops took place.

Now followed one of the most striking demonstrations, which established a record in Poona. The Boy Scouts from Poona and Kirkee, supplemented by a troop from Bombay, and the Girl Guides, looking decidedly attractive, formed a semi-circle, and behind them stood a multitude of school children in all conceivable colours. His Excellency and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Commissioner Todd made a close inspection of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and their ambulance and spoke to almost every one of them. The inspection continued for an hour, during which the Band of the Cameron Highlanders played some delightful selections.

The Kirkee Girl Guides were under the command of Miss Marie, and St. Mary's detachment under Miss Sawyer, both of whom His Excellency congratulated on the appearance of the girls. Three very hearty cheers were given by the children for the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

His Majesty the King's birthday was also celebrated by the Bombay Young Men's Mahomedan Association and the Ideal Seminary. A telegram was sent by the Anjuman-I-Islam to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy for transmission to his Majesty.

A telegram from Amraoti states that celebrations were also held there and children feted.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AT THANA.

A ceremonial parade was held at Thana on Monday morning in honour of his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday. The Hon. Mr. E. G. Turner, the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, took the salute. In spite of the rain there was a large concourse of ttownspeople present. In the evening an "At Home" was held at the Collector's bungalow.

RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The ceremonial parade in honour of the King's birthday was held yesterday morning. Colonel Pullen, Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, who was at the saluting base, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor which were lustily given by the troops. The day was observed as a general holiday.

TRIVANDRUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, June 23.

The King-Emperor's birthday was celebrated yesterday with the usual Royal salute firing of 31 guns. The day was observed as a public holiday throughout the State. The Residency functions include the birthday parade. The reformatory boys marched past and saluted the British flag. A grand dinner was held in the night when His Highness was present.

BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, June 23.

The King's birthday celebrations at Baroda, were carried out in lovely weather. In the morning there was a gathering of the children belonging to the Girls Schools at which songs were sung and a very young Mahomedan child made a short speech about the Emperor's regard for the welfare of little children.

In the evening there were sports on the Female Training School and College Lawn, at which the Dewan presided and made a short address suitable to the occasion.

At night there was a dinner at the Residency.

AMRAOTI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, June 23.

The King Emperor's birthday was celebrated here last evening with great enthusiasm. There was a fete for children of primary schools, at which there were sports for children of different ages followed by a distribution of prizes to the winners and sweets to over 1500 children. Leading European and Indian gentlemen and several ladies attended.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Calcutta newspapers condemn the absence of non-official names in the Birthday Honours List. The "Statesman" hopes that the omission of Mr. A. M. Monteith was not due to his resolute opposition to the Delhi policy. Such exhibition of small minded malignity would be inconceivable. It was more probably due to the fact the Government of India fails to realise that commerce has bestowed peace and contentment on India.

The "Englishman" considers that the list suggest a limitation of outlook and a really deplorable lack of knowledge of the great currents of non-official life in India.

The "Empire" writes:—We seem to be going back to the idea that if a man is not employed in Government his services are of no value to the community. The ignoring of Calcutta is a matter of congratulation. It argues a virile province that can be governed without appeals to the vanity of the population. We congratulate Lord Hardinge on his discriminating perspicuity."

BOMBAY HINDUS' MEETING.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I find that some busy bodies appear to have put my name in print to a postcard calling a Hindu meeting for prayers to his Majesty on his birthday without having even the mere ordinary courtesy of taking my consent, or even apprising me of their having taken the liberty to do so. Not even has my name been so utilised, but some of my friends seeing my name there believed that I was instrumental in putting their names without their consent.

I think that on such an auspicious and public occasion the meeting ought to have been properly organised, carefully proceeded with and that those responsible for it ought to have known that the names of those whom they desire to play the host should be first consulted.

I am not aware whether any, and if so, what preliminaries were gone through before the postcard was published. Who suggested the list of names? Whether there was any proper committee formed or not and so on. These things are absolutely necessary in all public movements and no self-respecting citizen can allow his name to be put to public movements without the matter being brought to his knowledge in the first instance.

Lastly, it must be borne in mind that on an occasion with which his Majesty's name is concerned people ought to be specially careful in not doing anything that is not regular and proper:—Yours etc.,

NAROTTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS.

Shanti Bhavan,
Pedder Road, June 23.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR EDWARD CLARKE.

The projected dinner to Sir Edward Clarke by the Bench and Bar on his retirement from practice next July has been arranged to take place in Lincoln's Inn Hall on Friday, July 17. As it is desired to preserve the exclusively professional character of the gathering, the Lord Chancellor will preside, instead of the Prime Minister, as originally suggested, but Mr. Asquith will be present. Attendance will be restricted to members of the Bench and Bar, and among those who will join in this event are the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Law Officers and ex-Law Officers, together with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Bar Council. Meanwhile it is interesting to recall the tribute to Sir Edward Clarke which thePrime Minister paid in response to Sir Edward's speech at the banquet given to Mr. Asquith on assuming the Premiership. "I have always felt—and who has not?—that there is no one among our contemporaries whom I should more readily advise a young man entering the professional arena to look to as a model, whether of temper, of method, of style, or of the whole art of advocacy. Courage which, though always undaunted, never blusters, persuasiveness which seeks rather to win than to capture assent, eloquence which never sacrifices light to heat—those are qualities at which no man at the Bar in my time has been a more perfect and consummate exponent." Some of the younger men at the Bar may be kept away from the banquet owing to the high price being charged for tickets.

Owing to a number of complaints from passengers arriving and departing by steamers over the excessive charges made by coolies for handling their luggage the British India Steamship Company in Rangoon are introducing from July 1st a scheme recently inaugurated in Madras with success of employing coolies themselves instead of by contract and giving passengers by their steamers free delivery. This extra expense is to be covered by payment of a small fee at the booking office when the passage is paid for.

TERRIBLE FLOOD IN ASSAM.

THIRTY MILES DEVASTATED.

PEOPLE TAKE SHELTER ON TREES.

NO LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Further details of the terrible flood at Sonapgung in Sylhet District, Assam, have reached here.

On the night of the 14th instant when people were sound asleep rain come down in torrents sweeping away villages, cattle men, women and children. Like the terrible Burdwan flood of last year, waves, 15ft. to 20ft. high, rolled over their heads and they only saved their lives by climbing trees.

The news of the flood reached the headquarters, which is some 15 miles off, on the evening of the 15th instant. As soon as the news came the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. A. S. Guha, took immediate action to relieve the distress of the poor. Boats were sent to the different villages with "cheera" and rice. Thirteen Garos (men of hill tribe) were found half naked and shivering with cold on the top of a tree in a village, named Kapna, seven miles away and were rescued. Mr. Guha supplied them with clothes, gave them food and sheltered them in one of his outhouses. He then tried to visit the flooded area, but could not cross the river Surma, because the current was too strong and he had to give up the attempt after a struggle of more than two hours. Two more Garos (a man and a woman) were saved by one of the relief parties and brought to the headquarters station on the evening of the following day. As far as is known there was no loss of human life but many cattle were carried away and many were drowned.

Almost every villager within a circumference of thirty miles has been made homeless and nothing of his crops has been saved. The country extending from the foot of the Kasi Hills to the river Surma is one vast sheet of water. As there has been no cessation of rain since the 11th instant it is feared there will be more distress.

BIG FLOOD IN BURMA.

DAMAGE TO CATTLE AND PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

Report has come from Minbu of a flood in that district causing damage to cattle and property, but fortunately so far no loss of human life has been reported. The rise of the water was detected at the Mepali head works, forty miles from Minbu, some days ago, where water rose fifteen feet. Most of the low built houses at Prinbyu were under water. Subsequently it rose twenty-five feet. Had the water risen three feet more cattle and many human lives would have been lost. The Mon Man and Salin canals were badly damaged. The Mon Man canals should have been opened this month but these breaches are now being repaired to push on the work as soon as possible. The greatest damage was done to the drainage crossing near Tharrawawa, five miles from the headwork, where most of the pitching has been washed away and the right wing wall has collapsed.

The sesamum crops, recently sown, are washed away with the result that the outturn will be poor. The Salin canals are also breached, most of the P. W. D. roads are damaged, and several bridges have been washed away. No estimate of damage can be given at the present time. Large masses of water are lying in several parts, and it is feared that malaria will break out again this year.

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

SUGGESTED WEEK-END SERVICE DURING MONSOON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 23.

The Matheran was made lively by the arrival of old visitors on the King's Birthday. The weather was charming, despite the rain. The total rainfall to date is 12 inches, and the temperature, maximum 81, and minimum 70.

It might be suggested that week-end passenger and goods Matheran trains should run during the monsoon under the active supervision of the promoter and the able engineer Mr. Burke.

P. W. D. EXPENDITURE

It is understood that the Government of India are at present in correspondence with the Provincial Governments on the subject of the disproportionately heavy expenditure in March. This is a matter to which prominence is given in the Comptroller-General's apropriation reports as one of the more important causes of irregularities, and the Local Governments are now being consulted as to how far it is possible by changes in procedure to remove the existing causes for the unduly heavy expenditure in the last month of the official year. The congestion of expenditure in March tends to impair the degree of supervision exercised over it, and Government consider that it is very desirable, if only in order to remove opportunities for fraud to a minimum, that something should be done to prevent abnormally heavy, and to a large extent wasteful expenditure in March.—"Indian Engineering."

A CIVIL SURGEON'S CLAIM.

FEES FOR PROFESSIONAL VISITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 23.

An interesting case to the public at large was disposed of on Saturday by the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, the plaintiff applicant being Captain Lack, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Bhamo, who sued originally in the Small Cause Court at Bhamo P. Gallagher, of the Telegraph Department, for recovery of Rs. 32, being his fees for two professional visits to the defendant-respondent's wife.

The Small Causes Court gave the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 4 only which was to be paid by two instalments of Rs. 2 and refused him costs. The Judge relied upon the case Rawlins v. Daniel, (2 Agra 56), reported in Woodman's Digest, where it was held that (under the circumstances of the particular case) one fifth of the monthly income of the defendant was the fair amount to which the plaintiff was entitled for his professional attendance on the family of the defendant, who was a public servant, for a year. The Judge also held that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim fees for his second visit because he made it without being specially summoned, and as the plaintiff said in the ordinary course of his work to see how his patient was progressing. The plantiff was not justified in refusing Rs. 10 which was sent him by a money order and his conduct in attempting to charge the defendant-respondent's family individually was most reprehensible. The plaintiff admitted he refused to accept the money order for Rs. 10 sent by the defendant's wife and when the defendant objected to the charge made for the second visit and begged the plaintiff to reduce his claim on the ground of the defendant's small income, he wrote a letter to the defendant pointing out that on the occasion of both the visits he was asked to attend a child and enclosing a modified bill charging Rs. 32 more, for the attendance on the child or Rs. 64 in all. He explained that he sent the modified bill merely to show the defendant-respondent that the first bill was not excessive. The defendant admitted that no fees had been mentiond between the plaintiff and him and said that his salary was Rs. 80 a month, that his mother, wife and child were dependent on him and he wished to pay by small instalments. In other words, he did not deny his liability or dispute the correctness of the amount which the plaintiff claimed.

DESERVED SUBSTANTIAL REMUNERATION

His Honour in the course of his judgment held that the Agra Case could not be followed as the full report was not available. The case referred to was decided by the old High Court of Agra between 1886 and 1888. There was no means of knowing what sum the plaintiff claimed or what the defendant's income was. The claim might have been for thousands of rupees and the defendant's monthly salary might have been in four figures, but it was known that the remuneration for a year's attendance was claimed and that was not at all what the plaintiff-applicant sued for. In the present case the only point of resemblance would seem to have been that no agreement had been come to, expressly, about the fees to be paid. Consequently it fell to the Court to give the plaintiff the decree for a reasonable sum. A contract of this kind was what was called an implied contract. Where promises were not expressed in words they were to be gathered from the conduct of the parties and surrounding circumstances. A medical officer in the position of the plaintiff was a technical expert who had gone through a long and expensive course of training and his services were therefore deserving of a substantial remuneration. The sum of Rs. 4 for the visits was as inadequate as 1 anna and 3 pies. His Honour considered the plaintiff's claim of Rs. 16 per visit as only reasonable. In England claims by medical practitioners were dealt with under the Medical Act and the bye-laws framed by the professional colleges. Here, there were no Medical Acts. The Government might no doubt lay down the rules as to fees which the medical officers in its service should charge to paying patients, but, except in regard to the Chief of Native States, it had not done so.

His Honour thought that the plaintiff was acting in accordance with what everybody knows to be the general practice of medical men and that he was fully justified in doing it. He did not think the plaintiff's modified bill was in very good taste or displayed kindness or consideration, which one was accustomed to meet with in dealin with a family doctor and he did not think the plaintiff ought to have refused Rs. 10 that was sent him. His Honour did not consider the circumstances were sufficient to justify the Court in refusing the costs to the plaintiff. He was under no obligation to accept the part payment and the fact that he only claimed Rs. 32 showed his explanation of the modified bill to be correct. The Judge's remarks on the plaintiff applicant's conduct were unduly severe. In allowing the fact that the defendant-respondent did not dispute the correctness of the applicant's claim and in reducing the amount claimed to Rs. 4, the Judge of the Small Cause Court failed duly to consider either the facts or the law and was therefore guilty of illegality or material irregularity and his judgment was not in accordance with the law. The decree of the Lower Court was therefore set aside. The defendant-respondent will pay Rs. 32 to the plaintiff-applicant with costs. He may pay by monthly instalments of Rs. 10. The money order and the promise accompanying it show that the defendant can afford to pay Rs. 10 a month.

The London College of Municipal and Sanitary Engineering have of their own motion placed one free studentship for an Indian student at the disposal of the Calcutta Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

ALLEGED HOUSE OF CONSPIRACY.

MEETINGS AT NIGHT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 23.

The murder trial was resumed to-day.

Witness Abaji recalled in cross-examination, stated:—The Shahpur police showed me bones last August. I do not remember if I was told they were human bones. Basrur, Sub-Inspector, Belgaum, was not present.

The next witness Satappa Balappa said that he knew Shankar by sight. Ramchandra's house in Kulkarni Galli was sold last year. Before sale it was locked. During the day-time he had seen Ambanna there two or three times. At night Gangadharrao Hanmantrao and Harinana were also there. All were sitting in the front "sopa" visible from the street. Once he saw a cart near the house. Two persons were sitting near Katta. That day he was going to the shop when he asked them who they were. They said they were Berads from Balekundri.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said the mahars were low caste untouchables. No Brahmin would allow a mahar to touch anything belonging to him. He was a petty shopkeeper. The house of conspiracy was sold away. He could not give the date of the sale. He saw Ambanna and others on three consecutive nights. He said before the Magistrate that he had never seen them before. He did not ask the names of these four Berads. They volunteered that information to him. He had said before the Magistrate that if the Berads had not told him their names he would not have known them. One of them also volunteered that Ambu had hired the house. He never entered that house on the first occasion. These four were sitting in the house. On the second occasion he met them on the road and they entered the house. On the third occasion they were in the house. Every time he saw them through the door there was a hanging lamp in the room. He knew Harinana for the last 10 to 12 years by sight. He knew also Ganghadharrao and Ambu.

THE SALE OF THE HOUSE.

The next witness Ramchandra Krishna stated:—Vithal was his distant relation. He owned the house in the Kulkarni Galli. It was sold to Apanna Kittur. Witness had no document of sale. He did not remember the date of the sale. The negotiations for sale began in March. The purchaser entered in possession after 19th May. He had the key before that. Ambanna came to him for hiring that house. He rented it for Rs. 8. Ambanna paid Rs. 4. Witness did not try to recover the remaining Rs. 4. Vithal died in April 1914. His minor son managed his property. He handed the key to Vithal before 19th May. He did not know when Apparao actually took possession of the house. Ambanna had possession about the middle of April.

Cross-examined witness stated the conversation with Ambanna was in my house not Vithal's. Nobody was present. He had no talk with Ambanna before. Apparao wanted possession early. He was saying he wanted possession in March. He could not get it then as Chanbasappa was the tenant. Chanbasappa vacated on 30th March. He did not remember if on 15th May the Jain Dramatic Company was rehearsing in that house.

Mahadu Balapa, in his examination, said:—I know Harinana by sight. I know Ambanna. I know the accused Yellapa and Satya. Ambanna got lands at Balekundri cultivated by Yellapa and Satya. I have a bullock cart. Ambanna asked for his cart about Rohini last. Balya and Yellya took it to Belgaum. I went with them. I met Ambanna. He told us to go to Shivakka Math in the evening. Balya, Yellya, Ambanna and Harinana were there.

Cross-examied by Mr. Norton, witness said he met the police at Gujnal. Next day he was brought before the Magistrate. About 28th October, Inspector Jaffar Imam examined him first.

The Court here rose for the day.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

EXAMINATION OF AN INSOLVENT

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ABDOOL SAKOOR ISMAIL, AN INSOLVENT.

In this matter Mr. Captain appeared before his Lordship on behalf of the opposing creditors, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha and Dalsukhrai Gulabchand and moved that the rule issued by his Lordship against Janu Hasan to show cause why a warrant should not issued against him for his apprehension and being brought before the Court for examination before Mr. R. B. Patell, Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court, be made absolute.

Mr. Captain said that an order was made for examination under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. A day was fixed for him to appear before the Chief Clerk, but he was absent on that day, and when second day was fixed, he was again absent.

On being questioned by the Court Janu Hassan said that on the first day he had to go away to Akola on urgent business.

His Lordship: What business had you to go away after you had received a summons?—It was my mistake, and I apologise to the Court for it.

On the second occasion he said he was present but late by about a quarter of an hour.

His Lordship made an order requiring the said Janu Hassan to be present at the Chief Clerk's office on Friday next at 11-15 a.m.

Mr. Captain: Will your Lordship order him to pay the costs of the rule?

His Lordship: I cannot do that. The only thing I can do is either to fine him or send him to jail. I cannot make any other order.

Attorneys for the opposing creditors: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MANEKJI A. LIMBOOVALA *v.* JAMSHEDJI F. MISTRI.

This was a claim for the price of teakwood sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The plaintiff had supplied the material, the defendant having promised to pay on delivery. The value of the teakwood supplied was Rs. 4,734-0-9, and the defendant had paid Rs. 1,230-0-0 to the plaintiff, but had failed to pay the balance.

Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 3,504 against the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta & Co.

JIVA KHUMA AND ORS. *v.* BACHOO MAHOMED THARU AND SONS.

This was a suit to recover a sum Rs. 7,175 lent to the defendants by the plaintiffs. A promissory note had been passed by the defendants and title-deeds of certain properties were also deposited as security.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 7,175 against the defendants. It was also declared that the properties were charged with the payment of the decretal amount and were to be sold if defendants failed to pay within six months.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

PRURI SURYNARAYAN & Co. *v.* CHARUGHANDLA.

This was a suit to recover sums due to the plaintiffs by the defendant on a commission agency account.

Mr. Rangnekar, with Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Kanga appeared for the defendant and asked for time.

His Lordship having refused an adjournment Mr. Kanga stated that he did not appear further in the case.

The plaintiffs' cashier was then called. He stated that the plaintiffs had acted as defendants' commission agents for 20 years and a sum of Rs. 4,060 was due to them by the defendant, this the defendant had failed to pay in spite of demands.

The defendant, who appeared in person, objected to various items in the plaintiffs' accounts.

His Lordship, therefore, referred the suit to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount due to the plaintiffs by the defendant; costs and directions were reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Raghavaya Nagindas & Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Vatchha & Co.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S CLAIM.

R. T. SETHNA *v.* LUXMIDAS NAGARDAS SHROFF & CHHUGANLAL CHUNNILAL.

This was a suit brought by Mr. Sethna, as Official Liquidator, of the Bombay Banking Co., to recover Rs. 9,000 with interest.

Mr. B. Desai (instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan) appeared for the Official Liquidator. Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji) appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Desai explanied to the Court that the name of the second defendant had been struck out on the ground that the notice of dishonour of the hundis had not been served on him.

The plaint stated that the late manager of this Bank, S. K. Kotavala (now undergoing imprisonment), had advanced the first defendant various sums of money in the year 1912. On the 13th March 1913, an account was made and it was found that a sum of Rs. 9,000 was due to the bank. The first defendant was asked to settle the debt or furnish a surety. The second defendant then came forward and between the first and second defendants nine hundis were signed for Rs. 1,000 each payable at 90 days' sight. The defendant having failed to pay the amount of the hundis on due dates the bank protested.

The Official Liquidator having since taken charge of the affairs of this bank had filed this suit to recover the amounts of the nine hundis.

The first defendant stated that these were acommodation hundis and asked for time to pay the debt.

The second defendant stated that he was a poor man drawing a salary of Rs. 60 a month and had a family to support. The first defendant had taken him to the manager of the bank, and on the representation made to him that he would not be liable for the payment of the moneys due, he put his signature to certain blank papers. The manager of the bank was aware of the fact that he was a poor man.

Chhugnlal the second defendant further alleged that the blank papers on which he had signed had been materially altered. As it now stood it had extra sheets of hundi papers of different values attached to it.

Mr. Desai informed the Court that the parties had arrived at a settlement by which the Official Liquidator agreed to accept Rs. 4,500 in settlement of the claim. This amount was to be paid by easy instalments. In case a failure to pay the instalemnts a decree for the whole debt due was to be claimed.

The Court passed an order in the terms settled.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FALSE COMPLAINT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

COMPENSATION ORDERED TO BE PAID TO ACCUSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

FAKRU WALD HUSSEIN *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal reference made to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Dharwar, Mr. E. Maconochie, under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.

One Fakru, a police constable, of Kad Taluka made a complaint to the Sub-Inspector of the Taluka against three persons of offences under sections 353, 332 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The Sub-Inspector obtained a sanction from the District Superintendent of Police and sent the case for trial to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Gould The Magistrate acquitted the accused and called upon Fakiru to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Fakru appeared before the Magistrate on 27th August, 1913, and the Magistrate held that the case having been insituted on information given by Fakiru to the Sub-Inspector of Police, was covered by section 250, Criminal Procedure Code and ordered him to pay, a compensation of Rs. 10/- to each of the two accused and Rs. 5/- to one of the accused.

The District Magistrate in his reference order said:—"The order for payment of compensation under section 250 in this case appears to be illegal. A Magistrate passing an order under section 250 must do so when passing an order of discharge or acquittal and not on inquiry subsequent to the date of discharge (In Re Safdar Husen 25 All: 315). The second and more important question is whether an order for compensation can be passed under section 250 in a case instituted before a magistrate upon a Police Report, following investigation of a complaint of a cognisable offence made by a Police Officer."

The trying Magistrate had held that the complainant was liable to pay a fine under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code as the case was instituted on the complainant's information to the Sub-Inspector.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the only point argued in that case which was under section 250 was that the circumstances did not fall within the section and that therefore the order of the Magistrate awarding the compensation was illegal. It seemed to their Lordships that information also happened to be a police-the circumstances did precisely fall within that section. There was a case and it was instituted upon information given to a Police Officer. The person giving the information also happened to be a Police man; that made no difference and the order to pay compensation was against the person upon whose information the accusation had been made. Their Lordships thought that the order was not open to any objection on the ground that it was without jurisdiction or contrary to the previous of section 250.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference.

FRACAS AT THE MUTTRA COLLECTORATE.

ALL OVER A LOCAL "HELEN."

A Muttra correspondent of the "A. B. Patrika" writes:—A rather exciting incident occurred here on Thursday noon which disturbed the even tenor of business at the Muttra Collectorate. An important case under section 498, I. P. C., was pending in the court of the divisional magistrate of "Matchatta." The contending parties were influential Gujars. The 'Helen' of the case was summoned as a witness, and had come to court with her lower's party. The husband who perhaps had not much faith in, or rather was impatient of the tedious process of law, had come determinad to rescue his wife at ony cost. Both the parties, each with a large following, had come to court armed with lathies and other missiles. The situation looked very grave and the authorities were warned. But before anything could be done matters suddenly came to a head, and lathies rained on bare heads like hailstone in a summer storm. All this happened just before the room where the district Magistrate Mr. C. R. Dampier, was holding his court. The earnestness of the parties was marked by the severe wounding on both sides, but for the timely intervention of our district magistrate and other officials, the fracas would have resulted in several casualties. The police force was soon brought into requisition, and they succeeded in quickly dispersing the rioters, and arresting the ring-leaders of both the factions. The bone of contention, that is the lady, was kept in the corridor in front of the district magistrate's court room surrounded by an armed guard and afterwards taken to her lover's house at her own request under an armed escort.

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THE FRENCHWOMAN OF TO-DAY.

APPEARANCES AND REALITY.

A few weeks ago Paris was *en fete* for Queen Mary of England, and since then the balconies and windows of all good Catholics have been decorated in honour of Joan of Arc, whose azure and silver banners are so decorative and virginlike, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." On the 29th of the same month, a few people remembered that it was the hundredth anniversary of the death of the Empress Josephine. She was buried in a little village church near Malmaison and she was carried to her grave, not by French soldiers, but by Russians, for Josephine had been entertaining Napoleon's enemies at Malmaison. Some say she was false to the Emperor in so doing, others say she was pleading for him with those very enemies. Whichever way it was, she found her death in her desire to be beautiful for she would insist on wearing a muslin dress in which to receive the Tsar, and she walked about on wet grass in thin slippers. The result was pneumonia, which ended fatally because, even to the very last, she refused to acknowledge that she was ill. People say hard things of Josephine, but when Marie Louise was running away with her 128 dresses, her 48 hats, and her 76 pairs of shoes, Josephine stayed at Malmaison, and one likes to believe it was to fight for Napoleon, not against him; one may even say that the roses are on her side, for to celebrate her centenary they have bloomed two weeks earlier than usual and with much generous blossom.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

As it was in Josephine's day, for many a day before, and for many a day since, so it is now in France, women are always very much in evidence, and it is the men who put them there, for their proper study appears to be woman, and they never seem to tire of her. She may be a mere woman of the people who, by her presence of mind and lack of egoism, saves a train from wreckage; she may be a daring spirit who delights in risking her life to prove the perfection of her husband's parachute; she may be a Mme. Caillaux or a Mme. Steinheil, a Mme. Curie or a Rosa Bonheur. No matter what her genius, her courage, or her crime, she will always find admirers among Frenchmen; they will do almost anything for her except be faithful, and it is impossible to gauge the power of feminine influence in France.

The extent of this feminine influence is all the more remarkable, because both the written and the unwritten laws are rather against than for a woman in France. A wife may not have a banking account unless her husband gives his consent; she may not join a club without his permission. Until very lately she had no right to her earned salary, and marriages where the husband has equal rights with his wife to her own property are still quite as common as those which give her the sole control. It is very difficult for a dowerless maiden to find a husband. The right of recognition in the street lies with the man, and a woman walking alone in Paris lays herself open to unpleasant gallantry; yet with all this, Frenchmen have a very high opinion of women, not of their virtue, perhaps, but of their intelligence, and they pay subtle tribute to feminine vanity by acknowledging the power of feminine force, both physical and mental.

In France it is more often the woman who bluffs than the man. She pretends to be frivolous, extravagant, thoughtless, and idle, yet no woman in the world works harder or with more method than the Parisienne. Her traditional dressing-gown and yellow-backed novel are extremely misleading, for behind the one lies a strong, alert body, and between the yellow cover he pages of profound philosophy. Her house, her children, her social duties, her studies, her wardrobe, and even her husband, are managed with a smiling ease which is admirable beyond expression. The root of all is egoism, so we are told; but, if so, it looks very much as if the result were less harmful to humanity than unselfishness which is ruled by sense other than by common sense.

[redacted]LL-BALANCED MIND.

[redacted]er proof of the mental balance [redacted]nne is needed than that which [redacted]ittle moved by the multiplicity [redacted]l and religious movements [redacted] such havoc among Anglo-Saxon [redacted]She has freed herself from the ty- the priest, and in so doing she has necessarily left her Church. If she ceases to practise the religion into which she was born, she professes no other. Occasionally she is moved to enthusiasm by a brilliant philosopher, but unless he can apply his theories practically his influence is short-lived. Woman's suffrage is looked at askance by the Frenchwoman, not because she doubts the power for good that it might have, but because she fears the harm it may do if forced into life before we are ready for it, and that is one point on which the Frenchwoman is very clever—she has a genius for knowing just when a fruit is ripe and how to gather it without harming herself.

Another admirable trait in the character of Frenchwomen is their innate respect for each other's good qualities, no matter to what class they may belong. They are united by two strong links—that of the maternal spirit and the spirit of practical economy. On these two points they nearly always agree, and it is wonderful what levellers they are. False pride and snobbism are much rarer in France than in England, and chiefly for the reason that they cost money. It may not be a particularly admirable reason, but it answers the purpose of keeping people simple, and it is balanced by a wonderful power of self-sacrifice where children are concerned.

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, who retires from the Service on the 8th July, will [redacted] Ootacamund on the 9th, so as to [redacted] the Mail steamer leaving Bombay on [redacted]th idem. The Hon. Sir Harold [redacted] will return by the Mail steamer [redacted] arrives at Bombay on the 10th July, [redacted] is not likely that any special arrange- [redacted] will be made for the brief inter-

STAY-AT-HOME HUSBAND.

A TROUBLESOME SUPERFLUITY.

To the wife the husband who is in the unfortunate position of having to earn his daily bread at home is ever a despair, writes a correspondent of "The Times." She takes him heroically enough, accepts his presence with a sigh, and when opportunity offers puts her grievance on record without much complaint or elaboration. A simple statement of his general inconvenience suffices; she does not rub it in. The man honours her for her quiet endurance and wishes he could make himself scarce, for he knows, as well as his better half, the disabilities of his position. But fate is against him; no office calls him at early morn; he must make the best of his captivity and be content, during certain hours, to be matter in the wrong place. Too well he realizes that this is so. Even the sweetest tolerance cannot alter the irksome fact. He is at hand precisely at those hours when other matter in the wrong place is being removed from the house. But him the broom cannot touch. This is "against Nature," and natural law imposes retribution.

BROTHERS IN BONDAGE.

It is an added irony that the generality of husbands who work at home are thralls to the life contemplative, and consequently alive to the philosophic anomaly of their lot. The plain man would be more likely to miss the poignant significance of a condition opposed to the common order of the world. "Man," says the Psalmist, "goeth forth unto his work and to his labour until the evening." The clergyman, the husband at home *par excellence*, reads in that picturesque passage a subtle mockery. For him its glorious imagery is something dimmed; dimmed, too, the amplification of its sunset pleasures in a famous stanza of Robert Burns, one perfect phrase of Theocritus, and that immortal fragment of Sappho which enshrines the homeward call of Hesperus. His brothers in bondage also know, only too well, what they miss by their enforced home-keeping. It is just possible that the wife, whose point of view is entirely different, never guesses how her daily incumbus envies "daily-breaders" with a morning train to catch.

But the wife's trial is not to be minimized. The stay-at-home husband would be, on any terms, a troublesome superfluity. The trouble, however, does not end there. In nine cases out of ten, he is a temperamental creature, concerned with intellectual things. The man with a cure of souls is a proverbial thorn on the domestic rose, especially, is is said, on Mondays. Beneficent golf, we understand, has done something to lighten this latter trouble, but it cannot help on Saturday night, when to-morrow's sermon has either been too long-delayed or obstinately refuses to take shape. Parish work, too, brings a relief denied to other unfortunates who fall, to speak generally, into two classes, artists and writers. The wife of such has need of more grace even than the clergyman's and this, be it noted, is not written by a long-suffering woman, but by a literary hack, who knows his own iniquity, in part.

THE PIOUS FICTION OF ABSENCE.

The race of bards, even although they write only prose, and indifferent prose at that, are all alike irritable. They may do their best to ape their regular train-catching neighbours and observe prescribed hours of work, but the thing is unreal. Breakfast over, they may go to a study, swept and garnished, and lock themselves in until lunch time, but this effacement is, at the best, a farce. They are not really absent, in any satisfactory sense, and they know it. Their wives know it too. Even the most considerate wife finds it necessary at times to violate the pious fiction of absence. Contretemps will arise, when a word with the nominal head of the house is indispensable. He may be courting the divine afflatus, but, on the other hand, he is as likely as not only smoking or reading the papers. She has caught him in the flagrant act before now. That locked door, too, is just a little bit absurd, if not downright rude. So she craves an audience. And the graceless man, however idly employed, grants it with the air of one grievously interrupted; he seems to sorrow for the beautiful phrase, the *mot juste*, all but caught, and lost at the very moment of the dear lady's entrance. How often, when his solitude has been left inviolate the whole morning, has he appeared at lunch, distraught and frowning, with no tale of bricks to report! He sits preoccupied; he has no pleasant small talk, like his neighbour who returns at dinner-time from Chambers or the House well primed with the evening paper. And in the afternoon, when he should walk with her, he must work again, for the printer's devil drives.

Worse, as night closes and sensible people are going to bed, he is seized with some mad inspiration; he now becomes really unapproachable, and the small hours find him still at his desk, smiling like an idiot in the joy of his own creative passion, and covering the floor with sheet after sheet of vain imaginings, which may or may not prove, in Stafford's phrase, a source of regurgitating income. One result is certain, the "muse-mad, dream-drunken" man will make a very late appearance at breakfast, and the whole day consequently will be upset. Who shall blame her if at times she sighs for the lot of Mrs. Cityman, whose husband consumes his brains to more purpose from 10 to 6, and then an end until to-morrow morning? But this she is careful to conceal, and he, aware of that reticence, honours her the more and wishes it were in his power to be otherwise. He knows, too, in how great a multitude of little ways she smooths his desultory path, how tenderly she ministers to his disappointing fiction of an occupation. For it is in no bitter sense, but with infinite patience, that she takes for her daily watchword the ancient counsel, "Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."

The death is announced of Pir Sahib Dino Shah of Bulri Taluka, Tando Mohomed Khan, who was a big *zamindar* and had a large following of about 300,000 Muhammadans who looked up to him as their spiritual guide. The Pir Sahib was a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council in the last occasion.

SCIENCE AND EMPIRE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN AUSTRALIA.

At the end of June and in the first week of July 400 members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will leave England to meet for the annual sessions of the Association in the State capitals of Australia, says a writer in "The Times." The visit is made at the invitation of the Australian Commonwealth Government, whose guests the members of the Association will be, and by whose generosity so protracted a journey is made possible.

Such a meeting is memorable in many ways. It adds completeness to that system of exchange of scientific thought and scientific men between the United Kingdom and the Dominions overseas which has been steadily growing since the beginning of the century; and it will serve to link still more closely the newer universities with the older throughout the whole of the Empire. The previous visits of the British Association to Canada and to South Africa gave fresh impetus to scientific work, and were followed by tangible results in the creation of new scientific institutions and laboratories. There is assurance beforehand that this precedent will be repeated in Australia, for one of the objects of the visit is to afford opportunities for joint discussion on co-operation in research between the southern continent and the countries of the Northern Hemisphere in astronomical, meteorological, and anthropological problems.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

There are advantages of a reciprocal kind to those who would not otherwise sacrifice four months of the scientist's year in a visit to Australia. Problems await attack in Solar Physics and in the distribution of the stars; problems in the evolution of segregated species of animals and plants; of physiological adaptation; of atmospheric electricity and earth magnetism; of the antiquity of races and of the development of social conditions—in short, problems affecting every department of science, which can only be carried to completion with the aid of data gained in the Southern Hemisphere and the southernmost continent.

The Commonwealth Government, the State Universities, and the Australian people are making every provision that the fullest opportunity shall be given to the meeting to investigate both the work that is being done and that which has to be done in the fields of zoology, botany, physiology, and engineering. It should be added as not the least remarkable of the circumstances of this meeting that this is the first time that any Government has set aside so large a subsidy for the purposes of the encouragement of science.

PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT.

The members of the Association proceed in two parties. The advance party of 70, in which the President-elect, Professor William Bateson, F.R.S., travels, and which takes with it a number of zoologists, botanists, and geologists, will go by way of the Cape to Perth, in Western Australia. This party stays a week, making excursions for field work in the sand plains, in the Darling Range, the Irwin River district, the coast, or the Kalgoorlie goldfield during the larger part of it; and, at most, three evening lectures will be delivered, one of them by Professor Herdman on "Life of the Sea," and another by Professor A. S. Eddington on "The Stars and their Movements." This visit is an unofficial part of the meeting; but since among those who take part in it are Professor F. W. Dyson (the Astronomer Royal), Professor H. E. Armstrong, Professor Poulton, Professor Dendy and Professor W. J. Pope (presidents respectively of the Zoological and Chemical Sections), Professor A. D. Waller, Sir John Biles, Dr. A. C. Haddon, and Mr. A. D. Hall (president of the Agricultural Section) it is very strongly representative of the main body.

The rest of the party, the main body, will pick up the advance party at Perth about August 7 and will sail with them for Adelaide. If it had not been for the death of Sir W. H. White, who was to have been President at Birmingham last year, Sir Oliver Lodge would have been the President for the Australian meeting; and Australia has been eager to welcome him in his Presidential capacity. Consequently he has been asked to deliver an address, and has consented. At Adelaide he will speak at an evening meeting on "The Ether of Space," and this valedictory discourse will embody his conclusions as to the objective reality of this concept, and his criticisms of the new mechanics by which an attempt is being made to replace it. Dr. W. J. Sollas, of Oxford, will deliver the other evening discourse on "Ancient Races and Their Modern Representatives"—of whom he believes the extinct Tasmanians to have been the most primitive—and Sir Charles Lucas and Mr. A. D. Hall will address their sections of Geography and of Agriculture.

EVOLUTION AND MENDELISM.

From Adelaide, after a stay of four days, the Association will go to Melbourne, which with Sydney will be the auditorium of the larger part of the addresses, papers, and discussions. Following the precedent of South Africa, the Presidential address of Professor Bateson will be divided into two parts. The address in Melbourne will discuss the problem of evolution in the light of Mendelian discoveries. Professor Bateson will especially attempt a consideration of the nature of variation, showing the extreme difficulty of any longer maintaining the received doctrines on these subjects. At Sydney he will proceed further to show the application of the results of Mendelian analysis to man, pleading for simpler views of life and death and for a fuller recognition of biological knowledge in regard to conduct and the ordering of social structures.

The President's address will be delivered on the evening of August 14, and on that morning and on two other days the sections of Mathematics, Chemistry, Zoology, Economics, and Physiology will meet. When the Association is adjourned and meets again in Sydney (August 20) the second part of the Presidential address will be delivered and the remaining sections of Geology, Engineering, Anthropology, Botany, and Education will assemble. In another week the members move on again to Brisbane, where the sections of Physiology and Agriculture reassemble and where an address will be delivered by Professor W. E. Brown on "Cosmical Physics." These addresses and evening lectures are a special characteristic of the meeting, and among those who deliver them will be Sir E. A. Schafer on "The Origin of Life," Sir E. Rutherford, Professor Elliot Smith, Professor N. E. Armstrong, Professor E. B. Poulton, Professor G. W. Howe, Professor H. H. Turner, Professor B. Moore, and Dr. Rosenhain.

After leaving Sydney some of the members of the Association will visit New Zealand, and others will go to Tasmania. After the concluding meeting at Brisbane some will return directly home, but a number, splitting into larger or smaller parties, will continue the programme of excursions which are so liberally provided for in the programme of the month's meeting. One party, for example, will travel across North Queensland, others will visit New Guinea, where the Commonwealth Government has placed a yacht at the disposal of a specific anthropological investigation; and there are many other excursions for those who have time to make them before returning home by way of New Guinea and Java.

SENSATIONS OF PLANTS.

PROF. BOSE'S LECTURE AT ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Professor J. Bose lectured on May 28 at the Royal Institution on plant autographs and their revelations, says "The Morning Post". If, he said, we subjected plants to blows they responded either by electrical or mechanical movements. Taking the mimosa we found at the joint of the leaf, a cushion-like mass of tissue, which under excitation contracted and caused the leaf to fall down. Professor Bose then proceeded to describe the delicate apparatus known as the resonant recorder, which he had invented for registering the response made by plants to excitation. Comparing the sensitiveness of mankind and plant, he said the average European would perceive by his tongue an electric current as feeble as six micro-amperes. The tongue of the Celt was no doubt more excitable. The plant Biophytum was eight times more sensitive to an electrical current than a human being. As to sleep the mimosa was found to keep late hours, to fall asleep only in the small hours of the morning and to get up late, gradually waking up by noon and remaining in a condition of uniform sensibility all the afternoon. As to darkness with the passing of a cloud the response of the plant diminished. The cloud gone, the response became normal. It was supposed that plants flourished in carbonic acid gas. His records showed that under the gas the plant suffocated, and that a breath of fresh air brought a whiff of relief. Sulphuretted hydrogen? No response. Alcohol? Responses became ricketty. Too much water? The plant grew lethargic. All plants alike were sensitive. Even the carrot was very excitable. If over-excited it would lose its head and give perverse responses. The "latent period" of a mimosa—that is, the time-interval between the application of and response to excitation—was about a nine-hundredth part of a second, or about six times as sluggish as the latent period of a frog. After the application of cold the conducting power of a plant would become paralysed, but could be restored quickly by submitting the paralysed portion to a moderate dose of electric shock. There was an extraordinary parallelism between the effects of poisons on the beat of the human heart and the pulsations of the Indian plant desmodium, those poisons which assisted the beat of the heart by contraction or expansion affecting the plant-pulsation in a corresponding way. As in man so in the plant at the supreme crisis of death, a great contractile spasm took place throughout the organism.

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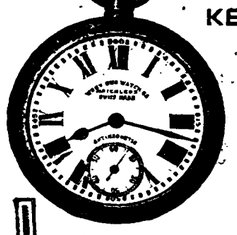

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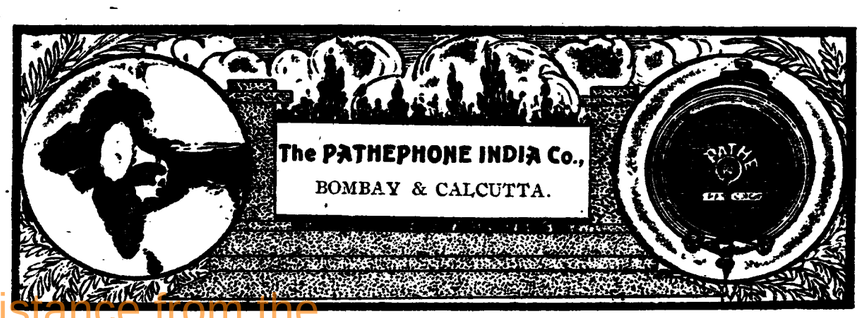

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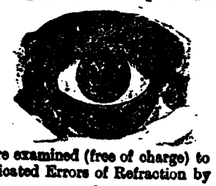
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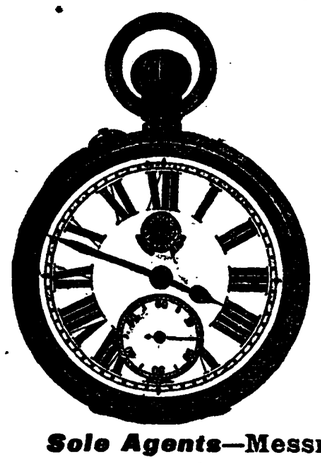

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